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Vol. XLV.-No. 25.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1881.



### AMERICAN INDUSTRIES .- No. 79.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CANDLES.

It is only the history of the modern candle that is writtenthe graceful, sightly, and tapering cylinder which burns with a clear white and brilliant light; that neither smokes nor "drips;"



which retains its hardness in the hottest weather; which can always be handled without greasing the fingers, and does not require snuffing. The primitive character of the candles by which the last generation read its primers and studied its Euclid, is a curious phenomenon when viewed as the product of unnumbered centuries of intellectual growth. The vision is easily conjured up in the memory, of their

yellow light, their smoke, their unpleasant odor, and their frequent need of attention from a deft hand

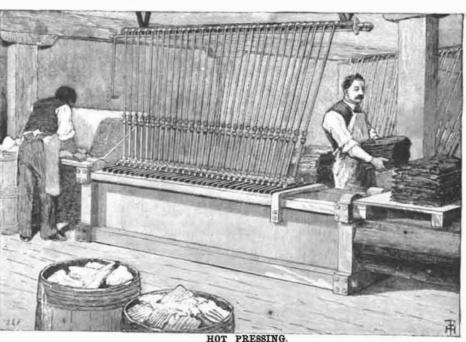
One quarter of the nineteenth century had followed its predeces

sors before it occurred to man that tallow candles might be made hard enough to keep the year round without melting, that the smoke was caused by imperfect stance which hindered a perfect burning might



 $precedent \ was \ a \ knowledge \ of \ the \ nature \ of \ fats \ and \ of \ that \ energetic \ display \ of \ chemical \ action$ which we now call combustion.

The progressive steps in candle-making from the age of the primeval savage up to the [Continued on page 386.]



HOW CANDLES ARE MADE.-MANUFACTORY OF PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE DIGESTER.

## Scientific American.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

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### NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

### Contents.

(Illustrated articles are marked with an asterisk.)

Accidents, railroad 3
Amateur mechanics* 3
Amateur mechanics*
American triumph, an 3
Boiler explosion in Ohio* 38
Boiler notes, steam 3
Boilers, cast iron flat heads for 3
Brass, burnished, some things in 3
Bromide of potassium, lead in . 3
Candles, manufacture of*383. 3
Cider lead in
Curious freak of a dog 3
Duration of life, the 3
Electric lighting, Am. triumph 3
Engineering projects, some great 3
Europe, to reach in five days 3
Exp'osion, boiler, in Ohio* 3
Flat heads, cast iron, for boilers. 3
Freak, curious, of a dog 3
Gas engines. Otto, at Paris 3
Glass, a new variety of 39
Guillotine. origin of the 3
Industries, American* 383, 3
Inventions, mechanical 3
inventions, miscellaneous 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF

### THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT No. 311,

### For the Week ending December 17, 1881.

Price 10 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.

PAGE I. ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.—Amateur Mechanics.—How to make a useful lathe at small cost.-Drills and drilling.-Tempering.—Centering and steadying.—Chucking.—40 illustrations, with many figures, showing lathes, tools, processes, etc ....

The Fontaine Locomotive.—Both sides of the controversy touching the merits, principles, efficiency, and behavior of the new type of locomotive engine.—Articles from the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN and the *Railroad Gazette*, with letters from the General Manager and the Mechanical Superintendent of the Canada Southern Rail-

road....
The St. Gothard Tunnel.—An interesting account of the enter-chemical method -Recent improvements.-Uses of wood fiber. ... 4957

chemical method —Recent improvements.—Uses of wood fiber. ...

Metal Castings of Insects, Flowers, etc......

Practical Notes on Plumbing. By P. J. DAVIES. (Continued from No. '809.)—Underhanded joints.—Rolled joints.—Pneumatic tube joints.—Bad shaped joints.—Branch joints.—Bolt or Tommy.— Slope branch joints.—Soil pipe branches —Soldering branch joints. Wiping branch joints, horizontal into upright, taft, flange, and block joints.—Putty joints.—Figs. 14 to 37 ...

II. ELECTRICITY, LIGHT, HEAT, ETC .- De Meritens's Electric Accumulator...

E ectrical Novelties at the Paris Electrical Exhibition.—The Edi-

son exhibit. (Incandescent lighting system.—Steam dynamo-electric machine.—MicrotasImeter.—Odoroscope.—Webermeter.—Electromotograph.)-The electric motor for balloons.-The Kastner pyrophone -The Maxim system of electric lighting -Uniform time service.—Electric lighthouses.—Electric cables.—Electric photography.-Exhibits of MM Boivin, Lemoine, and Somzee. The Cummings periphery contact key for telegraphy. - Advantages of Bjerknes' apparatus.....

III. TECHNOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY.-The Manufacture of Artificial Hydraulic Lime at Meudon, near Paris...... 496 Solution of Chlorine in Water. By M. RERTHELOT .... The Manufacture of Water Gas. By G. E. STEVENSON. Improve ments in the Lowe-Strong Process .- The Strong-Quaglio and

IV. ASTRONOMY, ETC.-Meteors. Meteoric showers.-Height of meteors.—History of meteoric observations.—Falls of meteorites.—The shower of the Leonides.—Relation of meteors to comets.— Number of meteors daily.-Composition of meteors.-Meteoric dust. Growth of the earth by meteoric additions.-The zodiacal

light.—Origin of meteors—Meteors as a source of solar heat.—The V. NATURAL HISTORY.-Migration of Birds at Night...... 4963

A New Species of Shrew Mouse. 1 figure..... 4963 A New Species of Surew Mouse. Ingure. 2993
The American Horse. By E. L. BERTHOUD 4963
A Defense of Horse Clipping. 4963 Tree Planting 4964 On Drops Floating on the Surface of Water. By Prof. OSBORNE

### SOME GREAT ENGINEERING PROJECTS.

The shortening of commercial routes by means of ship railways and ship canals seems to be the great ambition of the engineers of to-day.

In addition to the De Lesseps Ship Canal at Panama, the Eads Ship Railway at Tehuantepec, the Florida Ship Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal, the Cape Cod Canal, and others in the interior of this country, there are several other important projects of like nature under way or in prospect in various parts of the world. The old project of connecting the Bay of Fundy and Baie Verte, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, has lately taken new form. It is now proposed to make the connection by a ship railway eighteen miles long, thus making a short cut for navigation between the United States and the ports on the St. Lawrence Gulf and River, and saving the long and dangerous voyage around Nova Scotia.

The projector of the ship railway, Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, writes us that the plan grew out of a desire to save lockage and a deep channel in the design of the Baie Verte Canal. His first plan was to lift vessels by hydraulic power on pontoons and then float them through the canal. The idea then occurred that they might as well be lifted to the surface of the ground and hauled across the neck of land on rails. The road may be level and perfectly straight from end to end. The plan has been submitted to the Dominion Government and is favorably entertained. Mr. Ketchum has issued an interesting pamphlet relative to the project, which may be considered at greater length elsewhere.

Across the ocean the construction of the tunnel under the British Channel, connecting England with the Continent, is being prosecuted with an energy which is indicative of ultimate success, and thus far no obstacles have been encountered to make the undertaking a difficult or exceptionally hazardous one.

In France the connection of the Atlantic with the Mediterranean by a ship canal, to save the long and stormy voyage around the Spanish Peninsula, is under serious consideration, and the Council-General of the Seine have just adopted a resolution approving of the project.

The ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, in Greece, to shorten the route to Constantinople and the ports of the Black Sea, has, we believe, been definitely determined upon

In the far East a bolder and more important project is in contemplation, with a view to shortening the commercial route to China and Japan by six hundred miles or more. At the head of the Malay Peninsula is the Isthmus of Kraw, connecting Upper with Lower Siam; and by the cutting of a ship canal at this point, about thirty miles in length, the need of sailing around the peninsula might be obviated. At Kraw, the Malayan Peninsula, which stretches southward for five hundred miles to Singapore, is at its narrowest breadth, and the distance across from the side of the Indian Ocean to that of the China Seas is further decreased by the existence of natural waterways for some distance inland from both shores. From side to side it is no more than fifty miles, and the Pakchan River, on the western coast, and the Htassay on the eastern, afford the ready means of further reducing it. The distance, therefore, over which it would be necessary to cut a canal would probably not exceed thirty miles. The neighboring districts are known to be fertile and to contain great mineral wealth. A tin mining company has been established for more than ten years at Malewon, on the Pakchan, and gold has been found in the neighboring stream of the Lenya. So far as known the engineering difficulties are not of a stupendous character, and political drawbacks and considerations fortunately do

The French appear to have taken the lead in proposing this important commercial short-cut, and, if the opinion of the London Times is well founded, the Government of British India will not decline to actively participate in its execution.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Railroad statistics show that there were an unusual number of accidents attended with fatal results on American railroads during the year ending October 31, 1881. They foot up 1,492 accidents, by which 397 persons were killed and 1,687 more were injured, being a monthly average of 124 accidents, 33 killed, and 141 injured.

The month of October, as reported by the Railroad Gazette, shows a greater number of accidents than the monthly average for the year, although the fatality was slightly less, the total for the month being 131 accidents, 31 persons killed, and 133 more injured. Of the October accidents, 51 were collisions, 77 derailments, 2 boiler explosions, and 1 fire. More than half the number of mishaps, where the time of day was reported, happened in the daytime, which appears to be remarkable, although it is said to be not an uncommon thing for more train accidents to occur in daylight than in the night time.

January took the lead in number of accidents, 223 having occurred in that month, while the greatest number of fatal casualties were in September, namely, 56 killed.

There were no less than four successful attempts at train the track, in another a rail was removed, and in two more switches were misplaced. In only one case were the wreckers caught, and they are to be tried for murder, an engineer having lost his life in the wreck.

Six broken bridges are in the record for the month, an including two steam gauges, one in the fire-room and one in

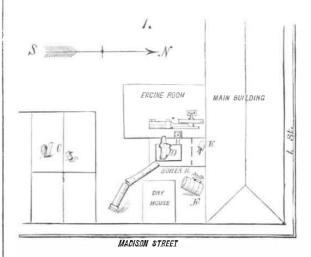
unusually large number. One of these had its abutments washed out, and in two other cases they were small wooden bridges.

### TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION IN OHIO.

The new Dayton Wheel Works, one of the finest manufactories of light vehicle wheels in this country, owned and occupied by Pinneo & Daniels, Dayton, Ohio, was, on October 25, the scene of a most astonishing and lamentable boiler explosion.

Three persons were killed, a number severely injured, and extensive damage was done to the works.

Henry Rokel, the only man in the fire-room at the time of the explosion, which took place at the noon hour, was blown into the fuel room and fatally mangled. Katie Makley, a girl of thirteen years of age, was killed by a flying brick while at play with her companions in St. Joseph's schoolyard, a square away from the boiler house. A young man

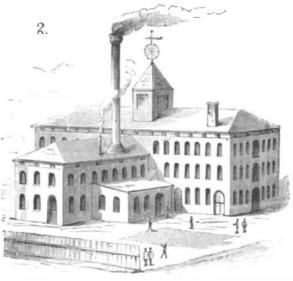


Plan of Dayton Wheel Works -(C, rear end of boiler. D, girdle of plates. E, front end of boiler. F, boiler No. 1.)

of seventeen years of age, named Mostbaum, was so badly injured that he died soon after the accident. He was eating his dinner in the yard. Peter Aplin, the engineer, formerly a railroad engineer, but in the employ of this firm since 1852. in their old works and their new, was in the engine room oiling his engine and preparing to start up the machinery. He was thrown among the ruins badly bruised and cut about the upper part of his body, but able to dig himself out. A number of others were injured. There were fifty or sixty workmen in the main building.

The plan of the works and the distribution of the parts of the broken boiler are shown in the diagram, Fig. 1. The four story main building and the wings, all of brick, are shown in Fig. 2. Other buildings, including a large dryhouse, shown in the foreground of the diagram Fig. 1, are omitted from Fig. 2 for the sake of clearness of illustration.

The one story building (Fig. 2) in the angle was the boiler house, in which were two horizontal tubular boilers, 5 feet diameter by 16 feet long, each containing 46 flues, 4 inches



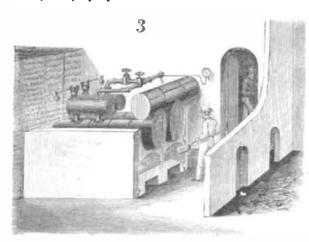
Dayton Wheel Works before explosion.

diameter, full length of the boiler. The steam drums, shown in Fig. 3, were 24 inches diameter by 7 feet long, upon which were attached the safety valves and steam connections, as shown. Each boiler had also a mud drum, 18 inches diameter by about 6 feet long, seen in Fig. 5.

The shells of these boilers had double riveted longitudinal seams, were new less than a year before the explosion, and originally had the appearance of being what they were intended by both makers and users to be-sample pieces of workmanship. The iron was five sixteenths charcoal brand, slightly under thickness, ranging from 0 29 inch to 0.30 inch. and said to have a tensile strength of 55,000 pounds to the square inch; meaning simply that a strip 1 inch wide, 0.29 wrecking in October. In one case obstructions were put on inch thick, would break, if steadily pulled without shock, torsion, or bending, under a force of  $(55.000 \times 0.29 =) 15,950$ pounds acting in a direct lipe parallel to the plane of the strip, as in a testing machine, for example.

These boilers were provided with the usual attachments,

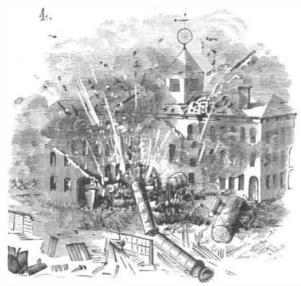
the engine room. They had, however, a common attachment to the boilers, not shown in the engravings. The water was fed into the front ends of the boilers and blown out from the rear end of the mud drums. There were two 4-inch safety valves, each having its own separate stand pipe | said: communicating directly with the steam chamber of each boiler, as it properly should do.



Interior of Boiler House.

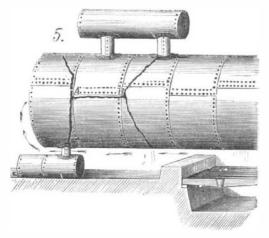
The boilers were tested at a pressure of 140 pounds and put in operation about the beginning of 1881. The fuel used by the different colors on the fractured edge; old black oxide was chips, shavings, and refuse of hard dry timber from the factory, which was stored in the fireproof fuel room, shown at the right of Fig. 3. The steam was distributed at a supposed maximum pressure of 80 to 90 pounds through 6-inch main steam pipes to a 20-inch by 42-inch automatic cut-off engine running at 69 revolutions per minute. Direct steam was also used for the dry-houses and for warming the work rooms. The duty of the engine was to drive a large lot of improved hub, spoke, and felly machinery for making light carriage wheels.

About 12:45 P.M., October 25, the destruction shown in Fig. 4 suddenly took place, caused by the bursting of the shell of right hand or No. 2 boiler. The primary rupture began at the left-hand side, or toward No. 1, on the line A B,



Boiler Explosion at Dayton Wheel Works

Figs. 5 and 8, just below the overlapping end of the plate at the seam; the secondary rupture, taking the course indicated by the irregular lines in Fig. 5, which extended entirely around the boiler, the force of the expanding water, gushing from this long and suddenly made opening, tore off and flattened out the girdle of plates shown in Fig. 8, and 9,000



Boiler No. 2, showing initial rupture, A B. and secondary lines of rapture running round the boiler.

pounds of water, more or less, practically exploded simultaneously with its release, giving out as much as 100 heat units per pound of water, each unit capable of raising 772 pounds one foot high. The force, then, including the free steam from both boilers, would probably exceed 500 millions of foot-pounds, which may be considered ample when set effects.

Relating to the cause of the initial rupture a quotation from the Dayton Journal is admissible, though it should be taken with caution, as there are several obvious errors in the article. That paper reports the engineer as having

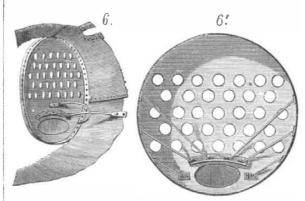
"At 12:25 o'clock he had three full gauges of water, and the steam had run down to 75 pounds. In the morning he had carried 90 pounds."

Again, after he had directed Rokel to put fuel in the furnaces so as to keep the fire from dying out, he is reported as having said he "saw that the engine room gauge showed 80 pounds of steam in the engine room, and Rokel cried out to me in the boiler room that the gauge there indicated 75

The engineer continues: "The boiler was scaled pretty thick, and I had tried to get as much of it off as I could, but I think the scales had crystallized (the iron?), and thus caused the explosion. This boiler always leaked at this place, and I felt that it was dangerous, so it was repaired last week. It was placed in the house last December, and appeared strong.

The repairs were, calking a longitudinal seam on the other, right-hand, side of the boiler shell, at I, Fig. 8, near the rear head, which had given warnings of its frail condition, while the seam, A B, might not have leaked before rupture took

The fact in the case is that the initial defect was a partial fracture just at the edge of the lap, A B, plainly indicated



Rear end of boiler after explosion. Rear end of boiler before explosion

extending in places nearly half across the fractured edge, indicating brittle, "cold short" iron. And the same is seen at the seam where the marks of the calking tool plainly indicate the location of the leak spoken of by the engineer as having lately been repaired "because he felt that it was dangerous," I, Fig. 8.

The parts of No. 2 boiler are shown on plan, Fig. 1, C being the rear end in the yard of a dwelling 150 feet from the boiler house, shown on a larger scale, Figs. 6 and 6'. D, Fig. 1, is the position of the girdle of plates, enlarged in Fig. 8. E is the point where the front end lay with the dead Rokel, shown enlarged in Fig. 7. F, Fig. 1, shows the position of No. 1, the unbroken boiler, which turned end for end and tore off the corner of the dry-house in the foreground of the plan.

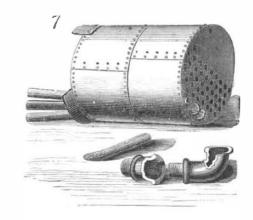
Experts, and especially professional boiler experts, are accustomed to ask steam users to believe that the use of steam can be made safe, and that there is no mystery in boiler explosions; that they are the result of carelessness, ignorance, bad iron, or bad workmanship; but it seems rather discouraging to such as desire to get an idea when they may safely continue to use their boilers, to be put off with such stuff as that contained in the following certificate, which we quote from a local newspaper:

"We, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. E. H. Brownell & Co., and Messrs, Pinneo & Daniels, have made a thorough examination of their boiler that exploded October 25, 1881, and find the iron in the boiler to be first-class, made by the Licking Rolling Mill Company, and the workmanship good. We are satisfied that Messrs. Pinneo & Daniels took all due pains and spared no expense in having their boiler fitted up in first-class shape, and had provided more than ordinary means for the safety of their boilers, and cannot see that any blame can be attached to Messrs. Brownell & Co. as makers, or Messrs. Pinneo & Daniels. We find that Mr. Peter Aplin bears the name of a careful and experienced engineer, and one of the best in the city. By testing one of the steam gauges, we find it worked correctly. We find no indications of low water. We find it impossible to determine the cause of the explosion.

AID COLLINS, Of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. JOHN L. PFAU, Of the Swift Iron and Steel Works. J. H. VAILE, Of Smith, Vaile & Co. SIMON SPARKS, M. M., With Woodsum Machine Company."

The owners of these new and apparently well made and thoroughly equipped boilers ought not to be told that it is impossible to determine the cause for the explosion. They, in common with most thinking men, no doubt believe that able to explain.

Although a greater pressure than 80 or 90 pounds is not needed to account for this destruction, yet it is not improb able that the pressure, even with two steam gauges them selves in order, and two safety valves of ample size, might have been much above the indications reported. The gauge pipe common to both gauges being accidentally obstructed is all that we require, together with the faulty safety valves, which are illustrated on an enlarged scale in Fig. 9, to fatally



Front end of boiler after explosion

mislead an observer as to the pressure actually endured by the boilers, both of which were in use at the time of the accident. With perfect safety valves, the boilers being sound and good, the hardest firing would not have dan gerously increased the pressure, even though the temporary fireman was densely ignorant of the duties of a boiler attendant

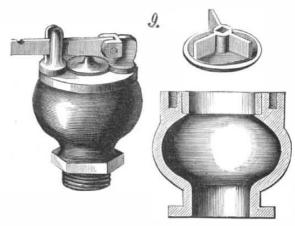
Referring to the cut (Fig. 9) it will be seen that the safety valves were broad disks with three short guide rings and a broad seat. The short blunt stem or teat on which the lever rests is seen to be very close to the lever pivot, barely two inches. These teats were not turned, and might or might not be in the axis of the valve. If the point upon which the lever rests is not central, then a uniform pressure upon the disk below would raise only the side having the larger radius, and "jam" the rings fast in the seat or guide ring. Once in that plight the current of steam toward the crescent-shaped opening would impinge on the rings and tend to increase the difficulty without materially relieving the boilers of pressure. One of these valves bore marks of having been jammed in this way so as to bruise the guide

The Scientific American has made a careful examina tion of the exploded boiler of Messrs. Pinneo & Daniels, and



Girdle of plates torn from No. 2 poiler. AB, line of initial rupture. 1 locality of leak mentioned by the engineer.

finds that the explosion was due to the bad quality of the iron at the line A B; that the plate at this point was brittle; that this brittle iron was subjected to slight hinge-bending motions, caused by variations of pressure on the flattened portion of the boiler at the broad seam; that these motions tended to crack the poor iron; that the plate at the line A B showed the existence of a crack of older date than the explosion; that the steam pressure indicated by the engine



Details of Safety Valve.

room gauge was sufficient to cause the explosion, in view of the cracked and impoverished nature of the iron.

### Speed of the Servia.

The new Cunard steamer Servia was tested for speed November 19. The vessel was repeatedly run at the measured mile, and ultimately taken out into the channel and run back between the Cumbrae and Clock lighthouses, a distance of 1534 statute miles, the result of the day being that she free in the fraction of a second to produce the observed there was a sufficient cause, which somebody ought to be attained the remarkable speed of 201/2 statute miles per hour, having on board 2,500 tons of dead weight.

### THE MANUFACTURE OF CANDLES.

[Continued from first page.] nineteenth century were not many. First the pine knot, then the oil nuts on a skewer-which is now the means of illuminating used by the Otaheitans and Society Islanders, who are not far behind the rural housewife of not long ago, who gathered rushes, peeled them on one side, and soaked the pith in the skimmings of the bacon pot, or our mothers, who hung a row of wicks of cotton yarn upon a stick, and dipped the wicks into the melted tallow prepared only by the removal of the membranes, etc., in the shape of cracklings. The operation had to be repeated several times, until sufficient tallow had hardened around the wick to make a not very shapely cylinder, the sticks being supported, while the tallow cooled, by parallel bean poles or quilting frames. Dipping day then was not looked forward to with pleasure by the cleanly housewife; it was dirty work at best-the

mitted the dipping to be done in the yard or under the cover commanded his chaplain to supply wax in sufficient quanti- to a great extent usurped the place of the more costly light. of the woodshed. Cool days in the spring or fall were ties, and he caused it to be weighed in such a manner that The mines of the far West share with the boudoirs and chosen, so that the tallow might harden quickly and evenly, when there was so much of it as would equal the weight of salons and dining rooms of the East in the consumption of and if the attic supply gave out in the midst of warm seventy-two pence, he caused the chaplain to make six the best of these candles. A very large proportion of the weather, the grocery had to be patronized for the crude candles thereof, each of equal length, so that each candle finest grades goes to Nevada, Colorado, and the other mining

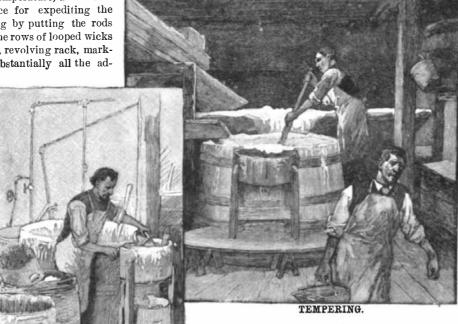
mould candles just coming into use. In those days the construction of kettles specially adapted to melting the tallow and keeping it at an even temperature, and a contrivance for expediting the dipping by putting the rods with the rows of looped wicks upon a revolving rack, marked substantially all the ad-



THE BLEACH,

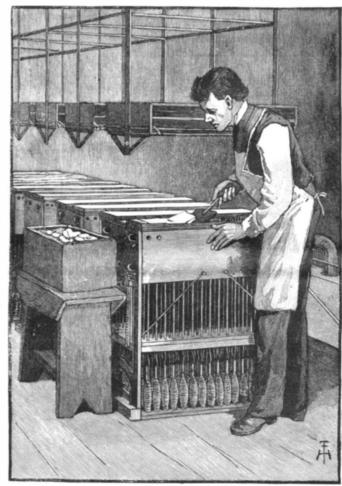
kitchen floor was bound to suffer unless the weather per- | "Asser's Annals" preserve the great king's directions: "He | candle, but burns with equal brilliancy and purity, and has

medium for the poor of large cities, and for all classes in small towns and villages where there are either insufficient or no gas works. Country hotels and taverns are large consumers, and the preference of many people for candles over lamps, as portable lights, keeps up a constant demand in all sections. Candles likewise are the true aristocrats among illuminators, and the renaissance in art taste which holds no illuminating medium to be quite so beautiful and effective as the candle for dinner tables and party and ball rooms, calls for an extensive manufacture of fine grades. Now, it is not the beauty of the polished brass or silver candelabrum alone which makes appeal to the æsthetic judgment, for, except the yet imperfect electric light, no illuminator can give so pure and white a light as a perfect candle. The finest fruit of science applied to the once homely industry is the stearic acid mould candle of to-day, which is not only quite as handsome in appearance as the wax



might have twelve divisions marked across it." Each of these divisions burned one-third of an hour, so that the six candles lasted one day.

The discovery of gas lighting and improvements in lamps have done much to curtail the manufacture of candles, but it is yet a vast industry. An estimate of the consumption in the United States places it at twenty-two millions pounds annually. Candles are still the staple illuminating



SCRAPING OFF SURPLUS.

States and Territories of the Pacific slope, the high temperature of the mines demanding a very hard and pure candle. The old candle would be entirely useless here, for tallow melts at from 90° to 104° Fah., and the temperature of the deep mines of Nevada often reaches 120° and even 130°. A good stearic acid candle will withstand a temperature of from  $15^{\circ}$ to 10° more than this.

To the vast manufactory of Procter & Gamble, in Cincinnati, the most complete and extensive on this continent, we go for our illustrations and our description of their process, for there the most recent and most perfect of scientific and mechanical appliances are kept at work, and the latest of scientific research is constantly utilized. More than one hundred thousand candles are sent out from this factory every day, which, if moulded into one candle, would make it eleven miles in length. Every step of the process through which they pass, from the time the fats are deposited into the emptying room until the pretty cylinders, snugly packed in boxes, are sent to all parts of the world, is full either of interest to the student or entertainment to the simply curious. For the edification of the seeker after knowledge as well as those whose curiosity interests them in wishing to know"how to make candles," we will give both the scientific and the mechanical means of candle-making.

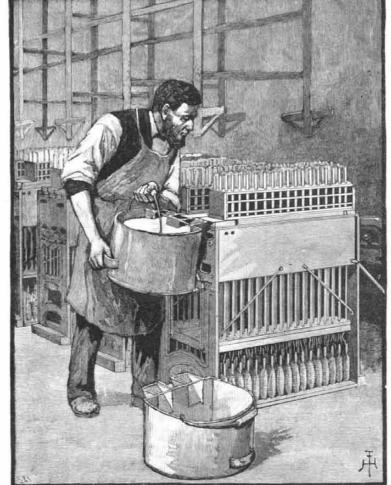


CUTTING AND CARRYING OFF.

vance of the tallow chandler's art. Aided by all these appliances, a workman could dip probably three or four thousand candles in a long day, and congratulate himself on his luck and his skill, but in the warm weather he had to do the dipping in the cool of the very early morning, and doubtless he often wondered if the time would come when his work could proceed in defiance of the thermometer. This method of dipping candles for the trade came down to our own day. Moulds were invented in Paris in the eighteenth century, but it was not until the whole process of candle-making had undergone a change that they came into general use and stopped the domestic manufacture. The history of tallow-candle making up to the invention of the modern method is a curious one, because of the long time that the crude methods obtained, and it has its complement in the fact that wax candies are still made by kneading the softened wax to the wick with the fingers; the candle is then given a symmetrical shape by rolling it between marble or viooden slabs. Moulds cannot be used here, because of the great shrinkage which melted wax undergoes while cooling. Doubtless the wax candles were made in this way which King Alfred caused to be marked into divisions and shut up in this horn lantern, that by their graduated burning he might apportion

his hours to study and devotion and sleep.

The stearic acid candle, which is now the principal candle of trade, represents the high-water mark of the progress in candle-making which began fifty years ago. Unlike its primitive predecessor, the tallow dip, it is a product of scientific study, and one of the many triumphs of philosophic chemistry. The movement which effected a complete revolution in the industry, and ran a rapid growth after once it was started, was an outcome of the discoveries of M. E. Chevreul, the French chemist, published to the world in 1823, in his book, "Recherches sur les Corps Gras, d'origine animale." In it lies the foundation of all our present knowledge of the chemistry of fatty oils, and this knowledge is the starting point of modern candle-making. Chevreul established the scientific fact that, as a rule, all fatty oils, both liquid and solid, are neutral compounds of glycerine and the so-called fatty acids. In tallow and other candle fats, these acids are stearic and oleic. A third acid, called margaric, also enters in small proportions, but it occupies very little attention. Stearic acid is a crystalline substance, unctuous to the touch, but not greasy. It melts at a temperature a little short of 150°, and when burned through a wick gives out a white and clean light. Oleic acid is liquid at common temperatures, and was the cause of the melting of the old tallow candles at a temperature 50° lower than is withstood by pure stearic acid. The glycerine base caused them to burn yellow, and to smoke with an offensive odor. The discovery of the chemical properties of these constituent elements of candle fat led with a single step to the fundamental idea of the

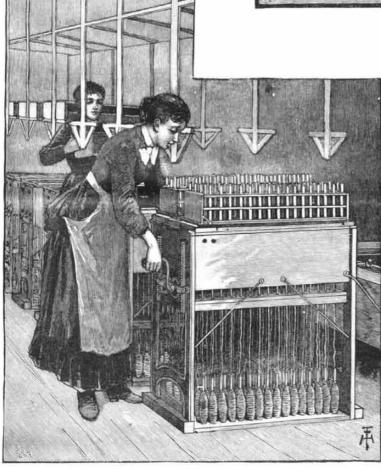


MOULDING.

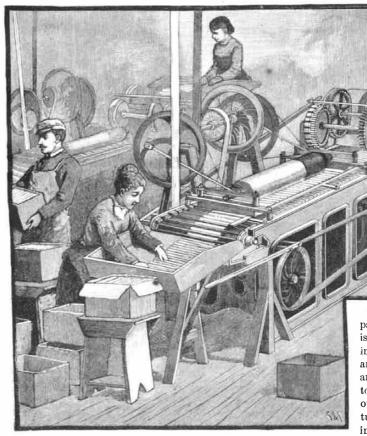
lowering the temperature of the acid before pouring it into the mould, and in heating the mould to receive it. Improvements were also successively made in the methods of preparing the fat, and when, finally, American ingenuity was brought to bear upon the mechanical side of the problem, a machine was developed out of Sieur de Brez's last-century mould that has marvelously simplified and cheapened the manufacture of candles. The purification of the fat had done much to improve the combustion, and the smoke had been abolished; the flame, too, had become much brighter and clearer, and the snuffing of the wick had become less necessary, for, the combustion being more perfect, the wick, whose only duty is to conduct the oil to the flame, was more nearly consumed. A little attention to the making of wicks soon banished the snuffers and the snuff tray to the curiosity shops of the antiquaries.

The old-fashioned wicks were simply twisted. Cambaceres conceived the plan of plaiting them, with one strand drawn tighter than the others. In the candle the wick is kept straight by the hardened fat, but, when released by the flame, the tightened strand draws the end of the wick over to one side, so that it is brought in contact with the outer envelope of the flame, where the combustion is most perfect because of the liberal supply of oxygen received from the air, and thus the wick is continuously consumed. The process is helped by steeping the wick in boracic acid, in order that a glassy bead may be formed at the end of the wick, and drop off by its own weight. This plan was suggested by De Milly in 1830.

Fortunately, a promenade through the factory in fancy is attended with consequences much less disagreeable than the actual walk, for all that



RAISING THE CANDLES



POLISHING.

improvement in candle-making: the oleic acid and glyce of stearic acid candle-making was almost annihilated. to even a dainty æsthetical sense. Three processes are rine are deleterious to the candle, and must be removed; and Better study found a simple and harmless remedy to lie in necessary in the preparation of the fat for the mould.

all the steps since taken—and they followed hard on the heels of the first-have looked to the doing of this in the most expeditious and cheap manner, and the perfection of the moulding machinery. Naturally the first processes were chemical, but they put a great obstacle of costliness in the way of the manufacture which almost proved fatal. The early industry, after surmounting this difficulty by combining mechanical means with chemical in separating and purifying the fats, again came near suffering shipwreck from another cause. It was found by the French chandlers, to whom belongs much credit for developing as well as originating the modern method, that the stearic acid on cooling in the mould crystallized, and the candles became unsightly, brittle, and uneven of combustion. The remedy appeared to lie in breaking the grain of the acid, and this was done by the introduction of a powder. Unfortunately, white arsenic was the powder chosen, and the result was so noticeably injurious to health that Chevreul's discoveries were brought into disrepute, and the early art



HAND POLISHING

part of the process which is scientifically the most interesting is carried on amidst environments that are not the most inviting to a visitor who is afraid of greasy floors and unctuous vats. The moulding, polishing, and packing, however, have picturesque phases which appeal

The glycerine must be removed, the acids must be freed from the new base combined in getting rid of the old, and the solid acids must be separated from the liquid. In the first process the principle followed is the law in chemistry, according to which a strong base under favorable conditions will separate a weaker one from its acids by combining with the acids and taking the place of the weaker base. The fat is thereby saponified, a soap being formed, which is next decomposed, the fatty acids liberated and then separated. In this last process begins the employment of mechanical instead of chemical means, for, though repeated dilutions would effect a more perfect separation of the acids, the plan pursued is quicker, cheaper, and sufficiently effective for the purpose desired.

The saponification of the fat is accomplished in an apparatus called, in chandler's parlance, the "digester." It consists of a copper cylinder inclosed within an iron one, and a pump arranged to force the contents of the inner cylinder from the bottom to the top. Into this the fat, which

purified, sometimes colored, and brought to the

temperature requisite for moulding. Utility is

here, of course, the guiding consideration, but

the group of big and little tubs, with the men moving among them, is not without its pictur-

esque element. Upon the edges, and hanging

from the spouts at which the moulder fills his

double-lipped can, the candle fat has hardened

in fantastic shapes, with surfaces of ivory-like

smoothness and sheen. The floor of the room is

covered with moulds. In these moulds there

is little remaining of the group of tin tubes

through which the domestic candle maker, who

had got beyond dips a few years ago, laboriously

drew her wicks, to fasten them below with a knot, and above by looping them over little

sticks. The tubes are now fixed in a frame

having troughs along the top, into which they all open. They end below with the shoulder of

the candle, and the moulds for the tips are the

upper ends of piston rods, which, by a rack and

pinion, are forced upward through the tubes to expel the candles, and which, when at rest, fall

snugly into the shoulders. These rods are

hollow, and the wicks pass continuously through them from bobbins placed in the floor of the

frame. Care is exercised to have the fat at a tem-

perature just above the melting point, to heat the mould to receive it, and immediately to cool it

rapidly by forcing around the tubes a blast of

cold air, so that the fat shall not crystallize as

it did in the panning. When the candles are

hard, the surplus fat in the troughs is removed, and a few turns of a handle forces them upward

out of the moulds and into a rack placed on top

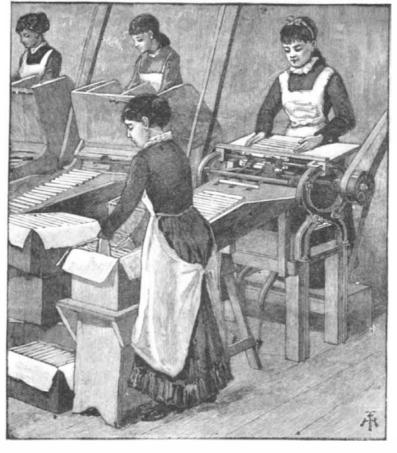
has been melted out of the barrels by steam, is run and is mixed with lime and water. The mixture is kept at a heat of 600° Fah. by steam which is let into the outer cylinder at a pressure of two hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. The water, being the heavier, sinks to the bottom of the copper cylinder, whence it is pumped and thrown on a perforated plate above the fat, that it may fall through it in many little streams. This agitation is kept up for eight or nine hours, after which it is found that the lime has united with the fat acids and formed a soap, while the water has consorted with the dissociated glycerine. The contents of the cylinder, after being permitted to remain at rest for a time, separate into two strata, the lime soap on top, the crude glycerine and water below. These are blown off to separate vats by the power of steam. It is from the candle factories that the enormous supply of glycerine comes, which is now a very important article of trade. A few years ago it was wasted; now it is sent to the manufacturing chemist, who purifies it by distillation and filtration through bone charcoal, and puts it upon the market. It is put to a great variety of uses, many of which depend upon its peculiar properties of non-volatility and absorption of atmospheric moisture. Harness makers and leather workers use it in making leather pliable; it is put into gas meters because it does not freeze except at a very low temperature; modelers keep their clay studies moist with it; tobacconists sweeten chewing tobacco with it, and ladies apply it to their hands and faces to soften the skin. Much of it goes into the manufacture of the terrible explosive nitro-glycerine,

nitric acid, or concentrated nitric acid. Not less than three pressure, this time in a horizontal press, and between hollow million two hundred thousand pounds of glycerine are pro-, iron plates that are kept hot by steam. Still wrapped in country, and yet so late as the year 1854 it was counted as worthless, and was run off into the sewers.

When the French chandlers first began the manufacture of the new-process candles, and for a long while after, they permitted the lime soap to become hard, and then ground it up in order to dissociate the lime from the fat acids. Now this is done without delay, the liquid soap being run into lead-lined vats with a proportion of sulphuric acid added. The chemical principle involved is the same as in the more laborious process of saponification; the glycerine base has been supplanted by the lime base, and this must now be got rid of. The sulphuric acid takes hold of the lime, forming sulphate of lime, and the acids float off free. In these vats, between which the paths are narrow and the walks greasy, the liquid settles in three strata—the first, the fat acids, now free of their base, but still mingled; the second, an acid water; the third, sulphate of lime, a waste. They are easily drawn off without mixing, and the fat acids, by washing in boiling water, are cleaned of all traces of the sulpharic acid, and we are now done with the chemical processes, and our product is a fat which contains the solid and the liquid acids. If cooled rapidly or kept agitated while cooling, the acids become so intermingled that they cannot be separated by mechanical means, which at this stage of manufacture must replace the chemical, on the score of cheapness. If the fat is cooled very slowly, however, it has been found that the solid acids will crystallize, while the liquid acid, the oleic which it is desired to banish, will lie snugly ensconced between the crystals, to be afterward forced out by heavy pressure.

The cooling of the fat is a slow process. It is run into shallow pans, lined with enamel to prevent the acids from eating the metal, and permitted to remain in a warm room two or three days. These pans are arranged in sections, like alcoves in a library, one row of pans underneath the other, and each extending a slight distance alternately to front or rear beyond the one above it. The hot fat is conducted over the top of the alcove in a wooden chute, and the filling of all the pans down to the floor is accomplished by taking a plug from the chute immediately over the top pan. When this is full it overflows at the front end by means of the slight depression made at that end, and the overflow is caught in plenty, and opening off one side is a vista of a room vast sheets, and are then bent down over these flanges. The by the pan below, and so on down to the bottom. When in extent, with a glass roof like a hothouse, with long rows flanges may be bent one over the other, or the joint may be the fat is become hard it is a cake of a brown, greasy mass, of tables separated by narrow paths, on which, bolt upright, covered by a cap. By this invention the plates are held not unlike unrefined maple sugar. The discoloration comes stand thousands of shapely candles undergoing a brief firmly by the anchors, and can be attached to the building from the oleic acid, which permeates the whole cake and can bleaching process by sunlight. One end of the first room is very rapidly and conveniently. The plates can be attached

pressure with the thumb. The cakes are wrapped in heavy woolen cloths, piled into hydraulic presses between iron plates, and the pressure applied. A dark oil gushes from the woolen, pours over the edges of the plates, and is caught up beneath the press to be used in soap-making. The cakes have now been squeezed down to less than two-thirds of their original thickness, and the mass presents a yellowish-white appearance. By breaking it, its crystalline texture can still be seen despite the fact that the shape of the crystals has been ruined by the pressure it has undergone. They are still somewhat greasy to the touch, for in this first pressure only fifty per cent of the



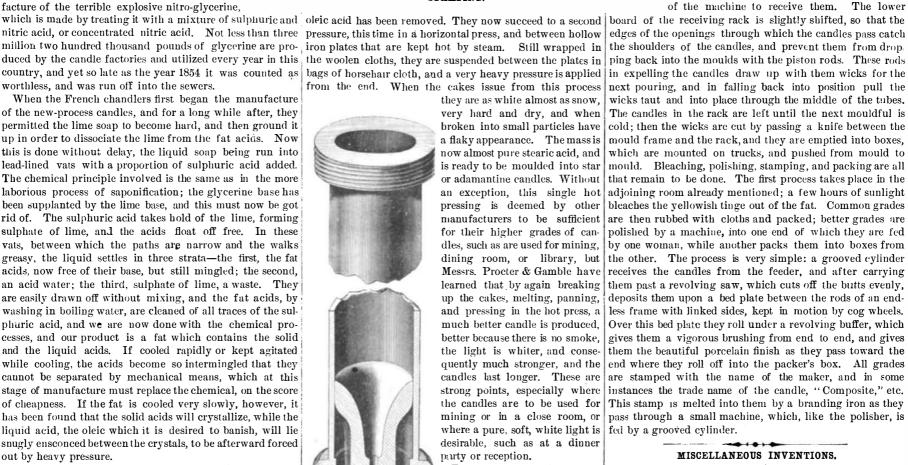
STAMPING.

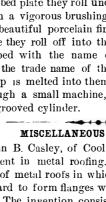
bags of horsehair cloth, and a very heavy pressure is applied from the end. When the cakes issue from this process

> very hard and dry, and when broken into small particles have a flaky appearance. The mass is now almost pure stearic acid, and is ready to be moulded into star or adamantine candles. Without an exception, this single hot pressing is deemed by other manufacturers to be sufficient for their higher grades of candles, such as are used for mining, dining room, or library, but Messrs. Procter & Gamble have learned that by again breaking up the cakes, melting, panning, and pressing in the hot press, a much better candle is produced, better because there is no smoke, the light is whiter, and consequently much stronger, and the candles last longer. These are strong points, especially where the candles are to be used for mining or in a close room, or where a pure, soft, white light is desirable, such as at a dinner party or reception.

These are the scientific phases through which the stearic acid candle goes; what follows it is simply the fruit of the inventive faculty of our day. The visitor emerges from dark basement between tubs and under pipes |

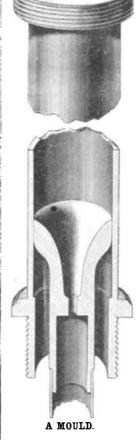
be forced from between the crystals of the hard acids by filled with vats in which the prepared candle fat is melted, to the sides of a house in the same manner.





Mr. John B. Casley, of Coolville, Ohio, has patented an improvement in metal roofing. This invention relates to that class of metal roofs in which the ends of the sheets are bent upward to form flanges which are held on the roof by anchors. The invention consists in the combination, with flanged roofing plates, of an anchor provided with one or rooms, where he has been moving more prongs at the upper end and with an enlargement or bead at the inner end. This anchor is passed into a slit or and chutes all dripping with cut in the edge of the roofing strips or boards, the enlarged liquid grease, into a room on the part or bead resting against the inner surface thereof, ground floor. Here there is light | whereas the prongs project above the flanges of the metal

> A very efficient carpet stretcher has been patented by Mr. David G. Rulon, of Monmouth, Ill. In this device a clutch bar, which lies flat upon the carpet, and has inclined steel points that catch into the latter, is connected by cords or chains with a rear bar, which is provided with steel points that pass through the carpet and into the floor. The clutch bar is moved forward to stretch the carpet by a lever having a steel point that sticks into the floor, said lever passing through a loop in a draw cord, that rests by its loop in any one of a series of hooks on the lever, while the ends of the cord are connected with the clutch bar by draw rods, which keep





said bar from turning. After the carpet has been fully stretched, the clutch bar is carried over and behind the rear bar, out of the way, to provide for tacking the carpet down

An improved spring lock earring has been patented by Mr. Fred R. Bassett, of Paw Paw, Mich. The invention consists in hinging the hook to the pendant, and providing a spring for holding the hook open or closed, the hook being formed with square faces at the pivot for the impingement of one end of the spring upon either one of said faces, accordingly as the hook is thrown open or closed. This improvement not only gives greater convenience in attaching, fastening, and removing the ring from the ear, but less gold wire is required for the hook, no eye is needed for fastening the end of the hook, and the hook is not liable to be broken, as it does not have to be bent every time the ring is inserted and removed from the ear, as is the case with the ordinary style of hooks.

be so adapted without unduly stretching or crowding its upholstering, has been patented by Mr. Herman A. W. Maercklein, of Hartford, Conn. In this improvement the hinged back and main frame of the sofa have combined ableness" of her actions. She is a constant companion of with them hinged plates, which, when raised or closed, hold the boys, and seems to consider herself one of them. She the back in a vertical position, and, when lowered, permit the back to occupy a horizontal one. The stationary sofa or so ago. At her two former accouchements she did herself arms and the lowering back have also combined with them credit by the respectable size of the family she brought to bolsters hinged to said arms at their rear ends and avoiding the appearance of a hinge joint at the sofa front. Further- or three days before the birth of this pup there was a litter more, the back and seat are connected by hinges having pin of kittens born on the place. Simmons, disgusted at the joints on a line with the tops of the springs in the seat, whereby all undue crowding and stretching of the springs are avoided.

Mr. King G. Streeter, of Littleton, N. H., has patented a very neat and durable glove fastening. In this device a time she was suckling both the pup and kitten, who were tubular shank, having an eye on its outer end, is secured to hard at work side by side. The next day the kitten was the glove on one side of the wrist opening. Through this eye is loosely fitted a wire bent in reverse directions at its she hunted up her adopted child and brought it back to her opposite ends, which latter have knobs that prevent the basket, where it has remained until now. Simmons has now wire from dropping out of the eye. In using the fastener, one end of the wire is passed through the button hole in the glove wrist, and said rod or wire then used as a lever to draw the parts of the glove wrist together. The other end of the rod is next passed through the button hole, and the rod afterwards adjusted to bring its central portion within the eye. The button hole is fitted with an oblong eyelet to prevent the glove wrist from being worn or torn around the button hole.

A simple and inexpensive fastening for hats and bonnets, which may be secured in position without the use of needle and thread, has been patented by Mrs. Josephine A. McK. Bouvier, of Denver, Col. The invention consists in a button having a portion of its back cut away to form an opening, and the remaining portion of said back provided with a keyhole slot, which communicates with said opening, and is adapted to receive a knotted cord. This cord, which may be elastic, being thus secured at its one end, without sewing to the button, may be attached at its other end to the hat by a clasp, and said button, when securing the hat to the head, be passed through a looped cord secured to the other side of the hat by clasp or otherwise.

An improved ore concentrator, which is designed to be connected with crushing rolls or other crushing machines, or to receive the ore directly from them, has been patented by Mr. William Thurmond, of Rosita, Col. In this concentrator a V-shaped box set slightly inclining from a horizontal position, and formed with an enlarged cylindrical chamber at its narrowest end, is connected at said end with an exhaust fan and provided at its opposite end with a current regulating slide. Within the V-shaped chamber of the box is a rocking or vibrating frame, having screens of various degrees of fineness for separating the different grades of crushed ore, while the dust and lighter particles are drawn out by the fan. Chutes in the bottom of the box conduct the graded ore to suitable receptacles, and a separate chute carries off the gangue. Ore concentrators thus constructed are said to perform their work perfectly.

An improved tire-tightener, which operates by expanding the felly of a wheel to completely fill the tire and thus firmly unites the felly and the tire, has been patented by Mr. Ben a few minutes but few could be seen, then the number jamin F. Carlon, of Red Oak, Iowa. The device consists of would increase, but upon the whole there seemed to be no two arms having jaws and binding screws at their outer ends to receive and hold the felly, which arms are pivoted to a of gathered cobwebs were more numerous than in the shower forked swivel head loosely mounted in the top of a capstan of October 9. head on a screw which fits into a threaded aperture of a pedestal or base that rests against the hub of the wheel between the spokes. By turning in a given direction the capstan head of the screwthe felly will be expanded as To the Editor of the Scientific American: required, and washers can be passed into the joint to fill up the space between the ends of the fellies. This useful contrivance may also be used as a jack to lift wagous and other the surface, I give you below what has been the practice loads.

An improvement in photographic apparatus, which possesses both novelty and merit, has been patented by Mr. David H. Houston, of Cambria, Wis. The object of this 24 inches diameter, heads 11/2 inches thick; for boiler 28 invention is to facilitate taking a number of photographic inches diameter, heads 11/2 inches thick; for boiler 30 inches views successfully and in a short time. The invention condiameter, heads 1% inches thick; for boiler 36 inches diameter, sists in a camera with a receptacle or box at its inner end heads 21% inches thick; and of another extensive builder: containing a roll of sensitized paper or other suitable tissue, For boiler 30 inches diameter, heads 1½ inches thick; for and an empty reel, upon which the sensitized band is wound boiler 36 inches diameter, heads 13/4 inches thick; for boiler as rapidly as it has been acted upon by the light, thus obtain-42 inches diameter, heads 2 inches thick.

ing a number of views successively upon the same band, I have also examined the heads of old boilers which had

which is afterward divided as required. Said band is arranged to pass from the supply roll to the take-up reel, over rollers at a suitable distance apart and through slots in front of the box. On the shaft of one of these rollers is a pointer for indicating the amount of tissue drawn to form one negative, and a perforator on said roller for indicating the dividing points in the band for a series of negatives. The end pieces of the front end frame of the bellows of the camera also is arranged to swing on the sliding side pieces of the bellows box.

### Correspondence.

### Curious Freak of a Dog.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Being a constant and close reader of your valuable paper, and having gleaned many curious and instructive facts of An improved sofa bed, which is free from complicated natural history from its pages, it has occurred to me that devices to adapt it for use as a sofa or a bed, and which may the following freak of a dog which we own would not be uninteresting to some of your readers.

> "Simmons" (that is the dog's name) is very remarkable for her sagacity, and often excites remark by the "reasonhas been a mother three times; the third time some ten days light; but this last time she gave birth to but one pup. Two smallness of her family, and evidently thinking that the cat had more than her share, captured one of the kittens in the absence of the old cat, and carried it in her mouth to where she kept her pup, and deposited it in her basket. In a short taken away in the absence of Simmons, but on her return been nursing the kitten for more than a week, the kitten seeming to be perfectly satisfied with her foster-mother. This may not be an isolated case of the kind, yet it is

nevertheless remarkable. H. U. ONDERDONK, M.D. College of St. James, Washington Co., Md, Nov., 1881.

### Rain of Spider Webs.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

I notice in the Scientific American of November 26, 1881, an article headed a "Rain of Spider Webs." This rain occurred in Wisconsin in the latter part of October. It might be interesting to refer to another locality and another date, where and when a similar shower was seen. In this place (Bloomington, Indiana), on October 9, about two o'clock, my attention was called to the number of spider lines streaming from a telegraph wire running from the house at a height of about eighteen feet from the ground. At this time I did not notice any in the air, but going along the road I observed some webs on the fences, but not in great numbers. Returning to the house a little before five o'clock, we found the telegraph wire almost fringed with them; every two or three inches, as far as we could see, there were streamers of cobwebs of from four or five inches in length to about fifteen feet, all directed nearly horizontally toward the south. We now saw in the air many lines detached, drifting southward in constantly varying curves. These lines were plainly visible at a distance of over two hundred yards, glancing in sunlight reflected from or inflected by them. We observed, also, several tufts or "parachutes" floating with the spider lines.

I find recorded in my notebook another instance of the same kind. It occurred September 20, 1874. Noticed the appearance about five o'clock. The air at this time was filled with dust, the season being very dry. The long waving lines of light, whose general direction was nearly vertical, were seen drifting from north to south nearly parallel to the ground. They could be seen at the same distance as those already described. We watched them till sunset; for diminution as long as the sun shone upon them. The tufts T. A. WYLIE.

Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 22, 1881.

### Cast Iron Flat Heads for Boilers.

As the question of the safety of cast iron "flat" boiler heads for cylindrical boilers appears again to have come to in past years by builders of high standing in proportioning such heads, and which have been used without accident.

The proportions of one builder are as follows: For boiler

been in use for years carrying 80 lb. steam, heads 36 inches diameter and 13% inches thick; and of others in use for years carrying 110 lb. steam, heads 36 inches diameter and 1% inches thick.

[The above data is furnished to us by an experienced steam engineer, and is brought out, we presume, by the recent publication, in the Scientific American Supplement, No. 308, of Mr. W. Barnet Le Van's letter relative to the Gaffney boiler explosion, Philadelphia. In that letter Mr. Le Van states, among other things, that no competent engineer would approve of flat cast iron heads, especially 36 inches diameter and 2 inches thick. We think that Mr. Le Van is greatly mistaken. If the information we have received is correct a very large proportion of all the ordinary cylinder boilers now running have flat heads, have been run for many years in safety, and were originally, and are still, approved by competent engineers.—EDs.]

### An American Triumph in Electric Lighting.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

SIR: I have been somewhat surprised to find that no mention was made, except in the foreign papers, of an extraordinary test of electric lights made during the Electric Exhibition at Paris. It was a test made for the Credit Lyonnais, the great French financial institution, who were negotiating for the Brush patents for France, and consisted in running two 40-light machines in series burning 38 lights each, 76 lights in all, on a twenty mile circuit, 16 hours a day for 30 days. The lights, during the whole period, burned with great steadiness, and the test was so satisfactory that, at its conclusion, the patents for France were purchased for between \$400,000 and \$500,000. This is the largest sum that has been paid, I understand, for any electric light patents of any American inventor. The French company, I was told in Paris, had already begun an immense manufactory for the manufacture of apparatus.

C. C. RUTHRAUFF.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1881.

### Fall of a Meteorite in England.

BY PROF. A. S. HERSCHEL, M.A., F.R. A.S.

A stonefall took place at 3:35 P.M., on March 14, 1881, a mile and three-quarters from Middlesborough, in Yorkshire, along the branch line of the Northeastern Railway from Middlesborough to Guisborough, at a place known as Pennyman's Siding, on the railway. The fall was accompanied by the usual thunder-like report, not heard at the place where the meteorite struck the earth, but as far off as Northallerton and Welbury, in Yorkshire.

Some workmen's attention on the railway was drawn for about four seconds to a whirring noise overhead, followed immediately by a heavy thud in the ground near them; and on searching in the direction indicated by the sound, they found the stone, about three minutes afterwards, at the bottom of a hole eleven or twelve inches deep, which had formed almost vertically through an inch of coke ballast and through thin growing turf and stony clay below at the foot of the slight embankment of the railway, four yards from the nearest line of rails, nineteen yards from the signal box of the siding, and forty-eight yards from the place where they stood when they heard the sound. The foreman narrated the occurrence, and placed the stone in the hands of the engineer of the Darlington district of the railway, Mr. Cudworth, in whose possession it now remains as property of the railway company; but it was submitted to me on March 25 for examination, and on Saturday, March 26, I visited the place of fall with Messrs. Cudworth and Ellinor, and the workmen under them, and with some scientific friends. A photograph of the site, and of the group of men finding the stone, has since been made, and steps are being taken for preserving the hole in the ground in a box fitted and screwed together round the earth about it, which will be thus bodily removed.

The stone weighs 3 lb. 8 oz. 83 grains, and is of a low pyramidal shape like an upper oyster shell, 3 in. thick and rather less than 6 in. x 5 in. in length and breadth. The interior is visible at points of the frayed edge and is gray, with very little interspersed grains of iron pyrites, and apparently no iron; and a magnet is not sensibly affected by the mass. Its specific gravity roughly determined is a little greater than 3.0. The flat back surface of the meteorite is covered with a rough brown crust, while the blunt conical front surface is deeply scored and furrowed radially from the center, and polished like fresh molten slag and of a leadgray color.

The singular form and contour of the stone make it very desirable that, whatever provision is finally made for its preservation and mineralogical examination and descrip tion, it should not undergo more defacement from its original integrity than is absolutely necessary. - Monthly Notices

### Lead in Bromide of Potassium.

Maschke has found bromide of potassium in the market which is contaminated with lead. It is soluble to a clear liquid only after addition of an acid; the larger crystals are remarkable by their transparency and their form, being a compound of octahedra and cubes. In testing for lead, sulphuric acid cannot be used, since the resulting sulphate of lead is soluble in bromide of potassium. But if hydrosulphuric acid or sulphide of ammonium is used, no doubt can arise.—Pharm. Zeit,

### STEAM BOILER NOTES.

On the 14th of October a locomotive used for yard work on the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railroad was damaged by the explosion of its boiler while crossing the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa. The forward part of the boiler was blown open and torn in pieces, the bridge was considerably damaged, and three men who were in the cab were slightly injured. The boiler has the reputation of being more than twenty years old. The engineer says it gave way while the water stood at the upper gauge cock, and under a pressure of 120 pounds of steam.

Perhaps he is right. Hundreds of boilers have done relatively the same thing. Doubts might arise in the minds of thoughtful practical readers as to the perfect condition of his safety valve, the accuracy of his steam gauge, by which the safety valve may have been adjusted, and the time that elapsed after his noting its indication and before the explosion. It is not necessary, however, in order to account for explosions of this class, to suspect that other conditions existed than those stated by this engineer. It is the result of | finger catch attached to the dog, A. On the back of the yet to be built, and the greater part of our arrangements in natural laws and perfectly in accordance with practical experience that this twenty year old steam boiler should have C, and directly above it the outside catch, D, as shown in acquired an obscure weakness of sufficient extent and so Fig. 4. This catch extends through the shutter, and is assured so far as capital goes." located as to allow a plate of its shell loaded with an internal pressure of nearly eight tons to the square foot to turn out- ter open. By raising the inside catch, C, the outside catch ward, as a door pressed by a high wind might burst open can be freed from its loop. The shank of catch, C, passes from steady depreciation of its fastenings, or as a flood-gate might give way when the rising pressure had overcome its resisting power. These similes are intended as illustrative of the manner of the breaking merely, and here the similarity ends, because the effect of the explosive expansion, the liberated water having a temperature of 138° Fah. above the atmospheric boiling point, is more like that of the burning of gunpowder than of winds or floods. The effects that follow its sudden release are similar to those that follow the firing of the powder.

On the morning of the 26th of October the engine of a freight train on the Indiana, Bloomington, and Western Road exploded its boiler just as it was starting from Champaign, Ill., with a freight train. The force of the explosion was downward, lifting the engine from the track and throwing it over. The fireman was fatally scalded and a brakeman hurt.

The boiler of a sugar house on John Dymond's plantation, at Belair, Plaquemines Parish, La., exploded November 24, completely wrecking the boiler house and badly wounding the following persons, who were taken to New Orleans by the steamer Daisey, and sent to the Charity Hospital: Joseph Meinker, foreman, leg broken and badly scalded, and Martin von Miller, Henry Clade, John McNorton, Edgar Batleye, Charles Creeland, and Ned Dunham, all badly scalded.

The October issue of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company's circular contains the reports of their inspectors for the month of August, which shows that the total number of visits of inspection made during the month was 1,815, and the whole number of boilers inspected was 3,539. Of this number 1,289 were thoroughly examined both externally and internally, and 419 others were subjected to the hydrostatic test.

The whole number of defects found was 1,414, of which number 388, or nearly 28 per cent, were dangerous.

The detailed statement of the defects is given, which includes the notable items of 140 fractured plates, more than half of which were considered dangerous; 33 water gauges were defective; 18 safety valves were overloaded; and 121 steam gauges defective; while 40 boilers were found having no steam gauges whatever.

Although the modern steam gauge is now considered almost as much a necessity as the safety valve itself, yet it is questionable whether, as it is now often found telling a false story about the pressure in the boiler, it is not actually a dangerous appliance. It certainly should be kept in good order and be be of tentested, not only in its working range of indications, but above the limit, where it is very important that it should work freely. It is probable that the Hartford Company's inspectors rely upon the safety valves that have been adjusted by their own standard gauge, rather than upon such delicate and variable things as spring gauges. This is inferred from the fact that some of their risks have been continued from year to year on boilers having no pressure gauges at all. Time was within the remembrance of engineers now living when spring steam gauges were almost unknown. The safety valve was often consulted in those days, and was prompt to answer.

### A New Variety of Glass.

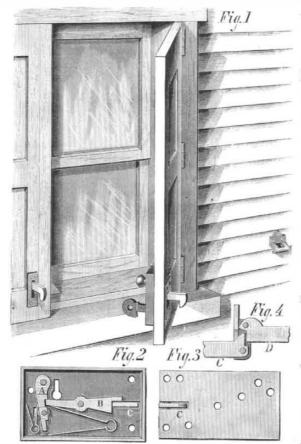
A Vienna chemist has recently discovered a new variety of glass. It does not contain any silica, boric acid, potash, soda, lime, or lead, and is likely to attract the attention of all professional persons on account of its peculiar composition. Externally it is exactly similar to glass, but its luster is higher and it has a greater refraction, of equal hardness, perfectly white, clear, transparent, can be ground and polished, completely insoluble in water, neutral, and it is only attacked by hydrochloric or nitric acid, and is not affected by hydrofluoric acid. It is easily fusible in the flame of a candle, and can be made of any color. Its most important property is that it can be readily fused on to zinc, brass, and iron. It can also be used for the glazing of articles of glass and porcelain. As hydrofluoric acid has no ship. That means safety. We shall carry no freight of any effect on the new glass it is likely to find employment for many technical purposes. - Wiener Gewerbe Zeitung.

### IMPROVED SHUTTER FASTENER.

The engraving shows an improved fastener for blinds, shutters, and doors, which is so arranged that the inside catch for holding the shutter closed serves as a means for unfastening the outside catch from its wall loop. The inside catch can be locked securely with or without a key, but cannot be unlocked without the proper key.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a door, door frame, and a portion of the outside wall of a building, showing the improvement applied to the door; Fig. 2 is a view showing the locking bolt, pawl, and springs inside of the frame or shall save thousands of dollars yearly by the fact that we case; Fig. 3 is an inside view of the back plate; Fig. 4 is a shall be able to escape wharfage assessments. Carrying detail of the pivoted ends of the two catches and a part of only passengers, it will be our plan to anchor in mid-stream, the back plate of the case.

The frame or case of the fastening is composed of a rectangular box and a back plate. Inside of the case is a dog, A, provided with a spring, a locking bolt, B, and spring. The case has a keyhole and a slot for receiving the shank of the inside catch, C, and a slot for the neck of a knob or plate are two flanges to which are pivoted the inside catch, designed for engaging with a wall loop and holding the shut-



AYER'S SHUTTER FASTENER.

freely through the casing, and has a loop for the finger, and a hook with a beveled nose to engage with the sill piece.

The boit, B, is pivoted in the middle, and has a right angular notch in one end to engage with the shank of catch, C, as shown in Fig. 2, and safely lock this catch down.

The tapered end of the bolt, B, is designed to engage in a notch made in the edge of the dog, A, when the bolt, B, can only be moved by means of the key.

To unlock the bolt it is obvious that the key must be used. and when the bolt is held in an unlocked position to allow catch, C, to play freely, the tapered end of the bolt will be engaged by a shoulder near the free end of the dog. When the shutter is closed and the catch, C, is engaged with the sill piece by simply raising slightly the knob attached to the dog, A, the bolt, B, will lock the catch, so that it cannot be released from the sill piece except by the key.

This invention was recently patented by Mr. Henry B. Ayer, who should be addressed care of J. Hennessey & Bro.,

### A New Steamship Project,-To Europe in Five Days,

A project is on foot in this city to establish a purely American line of fast passenger steamers to ply between New York and some port on the British coast. The plan, according to its projector, Mr. Jacob Lorillard, is to build ships which will take passengers from New York Monday morning and place them in London before Saturday night, making the trip from land to land in five or five and a half days.

Mr. Lorillard said to a Times reporter: "Our vessels will be 500 feet long, and will be built of steel to reduce weight. They will be provided with power three times as great in proportion to their displacement as is obtained by ships now afloat. These features mean speed. They will be divided into water tight compartments, rendering them absolutely unsinkable. There will be fifty such compartments in each sort. We shall provide no accommodations for emigrants. Everything is to be in first-class style. Our vessels will be

virtually floating palaces. What Pullman's pallor coaches are in the railway service our ships will be on the ocean.

"We shall build three ships to start with. Each ship will have accommodations for 500 passengers, and each will probably cost over \$1,000,000, probably \$1,250,000. As yet it is impossible to quote exact figures. The estimates we desire are not yet given us. We shall not run to Liverpool. Our landing place will be Milford Haven, in Wales, which is 200 miles nearer London than is Liverpool. Its harbor, too, can be entered on all tides. Upon this side of the ocean we as do men-of-war, and have shore communication by means of tenders. Lying off the Battery, we would be as easily accessible as are vessels at the city piers."

'When will you be ready for business?" asked the re-

"By the spring of 1883, but not before. Our vessels are other matters are still incomplete. But by the date I mention we shall certainly be in perfect readiness. Our success is

The line will be called the "American Express Line."

### PROPOSED STORAGE OF LIGHTNING.

A correspondent suggests that Faure batteries be connected with lightning rods to accumulate the electricity of storms. In this way, he thinks, a vast amount of electricity might be stored for mechanical uses, "with results exceeding anything ever dreamed of in perpetual motion."

There are several objections to the plan.

In the first place an electrical condenser would be better adapted for the storage of the high tension currents developed in storms than the Faure battery is. The metal plates and acidulated water of the Faure battery would form so good a conductor for lightning that very little chemical work would be done in it; and it is this chemical work by the electric current which "charges" the battery, and thus prepares it for the subsequent redevelopment of electric energy under proper conditions. Experiments which we have made with the high tension currents developed by a Holtz machine show that such currents do have an appreciable effect upon the Faure battery, but the quantity of energy stored is comparatively very small.

By the use of condensers lightning might be stored, but such high tension electricity is as ill adapted for the operation of mechanical motors as dynamite is as a fuel for the steam engine.

Even if the sudden and violent energy of lightning could all be locked up by chemical action, and subsequently redeveloped in a quantity current, as in the Faure battery, the quantity of electricity to be had from storms is too small to pay for storage.

In one of his experimental investigations, Faraday determined that to decompose a grain of acidulated water an electric current powerful enough to keep red hot a platinum wire one one-hundred-and-fourth part of an inch in thickness, must be sent through the water for the space of three minutes and three-quarters.

This quantity of electricity he shows to be equal to 800,000 charges of a Leyden battery of fifteen jars, each containing 184 square inches of glass coated on both sides, equivalent to a "powerful flash of lightning." In other words the quantity of electricity involved in the lightning stroke—and it is quantity alone that is available for mechanical use—is very small.

In another connection Mr. Faraday demonstrates the fact that the electricity which decomposes a certain quantity of matter-a grain of water, for example-is exactly equal to that which is evolved by the decomposition of the same matter.

An ordinary galvanic cell, therefore, must evolve as large a quantity of electricity as would suffice for a respectable storm. For so small a quantity of electricity it obviously would not pay to set an expensive trap in the form of Faure batteries and lightning rods, even if the electricity of storms could all be captured that way. It would be vastly cheaper to generate the same quantity of electricity by means of galvanic batteries; and there are many cheaper sources of mechanical energy than the galvanic battery is.

A recent report of the Connecticut State Board of Health mentions a remarkable series of cases of lead poisoning in Fairfield County, of that State. The source of the poison was finally traced to the barrels which the thrifty farmers had used for the storage of cider. The barrels had been used for holding boiled linseed oil. Some of the litharge (oxide of lead) employed in preparing the oil had been deposited on the inside of the barrels as a sedimentary coating, which the cider had dissolved. Obviously the proportion of dissolved lead was increased when the cider was kept long enough to turn to vinegar. In this case, as in so many others, the evil wrought by want of thought was serious if not fatal.

### The Otto Gas Engines at Paris.

In the distribution of awards at the Exhibition of Electricity, in Paris, the Otto motor received a gold medal, the highest award given to machines of this class. As an indication of the success of these motors, it is said that over seven thousand of them have been put in operation during the past four years.

The improve

ment consists in the

combination, with the

switch-operating mechanism, of a turning

dog located near the

rails, and used in con-

### AMATEUR MECHANICS.

SOME THINGS IN BURNISHED BRASS.

The old and commendable fashion of making ornamental objects from solid hand-wrought metal is being revived to a wonderful extent. Steel, iron, brass, and copper are wrought into a thousand beautiful and useful forms, and the gilded and tinsel objects of recent days are now set aside for substantial and elegant solid cast and hand-wrought more valuable for having been produced at home.

section, plain and perforated strips of different widths and thicknesses, half round and semi-hexagonal strips, and brass buttons, knobs, and nails of various shapes, may be purchased, so that the amateur will readily find available materials for the kind of work suggested. Half-inch square tubes, strips of brass half an inch by one-sixth of an inch, a few brass buttons, and a few knobs, are required for the easel shown in Fig. 1. The tubes may be drawfiled, then finished with the different grades of emery paper with oil, or they may be polished on an emery wheel, and the final finish may be imparted by using the finest French emery paper

When two tubes cross each other they may be halved together precisely as in wood-work, and may be fastened by soldering with soft solder.

When the end of a tube abuts against the side of another tube it may be fastened solid enough for all practical purposes by soft soldering by means of a blowpipe. Of course the joint may be brazed or soldered with silver solder, but as great strength is not required it is unnecessary to take that amount of trouble.

A very good way of fastening is to solder a plug in the end of the tube that abuts against the side of another tube, and to put a screw laterally through one into the plug in the other. In this case it is well to leave a slight feather on opposite sides of the abutting tube to engage the corners of the tube to which it is attached.

The scrolls should be attached by means of small screws. The panels consist of thin pieces of board covered with velvet or plush of any suitable color.

may be secured at any desired point by the milled screws.

The frame shown in Fig. 2 will require no special description. The main portion of it is made of square brass tubing. The side bars are made of round brass rods with turned end pieces, as shown. The mat of thin wood is covered with velvet or plush. The picture and glass are placed behind cular description. The central portion is of three-quarter the mat; the latter is provided with small brass ears, which are fastened to the back of the frame by screws. The knobs at the top, bottom, and sides of the frame and easel are | fringed, and provided with a border of perforated brass. turned and attached with solder.

ornamental shell placed below it in the center of the plate, cut from sheet metal.

forming the triangular base. Fig. 4 shows a clock case, con sisting of an ordinary box of suitable size covered with plush or velvet, and inclosed in a frame of brass.

The frame is built up in the manner already described from square brass tubing split lengthwise through diagonally opposite corners. The lower portion of the frame consists of a wide band of brass, having a light bead soldered to its upper edge and a heavy bead soldered to its lower ornaments. It will require only a suggestion to set the edge. A number of the brass nails are placed at regular amateur mechanic at work at this sort of thing, when his intervals and soldered at the back of the brass base. The dwelling will soon be adorned with articles that will be the rail at the top is made of hexagonal brass tubing, and the to give notice of open or misplaced switches and drawsmall balusters are turned from brass rods. The palette and bridges by an alarm on approaching engines, and thereby Brass tubing and rods of round hexagonal and octagonal brushes are sawed from a plate of brass, and attached by obtain security against accident additional to the usual sig-

All of these articles may be lacquered, but they present & more elegant appearance if the metal is left unprotected and cleaned occasionally with rottenstone and oil.

There is hardly any limit to the number of elegant and useful articles that may be made of such materials, with the expenditure of little thought and labor.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

Mr. Richard B. Ireland, of Trenton, N. J., has patented an improved switch signal. The object of this invention is

> nection with a gongoperating lever on the engine. Mr. John A. Hudgens, of Pine Bluff, Ark.. has patented an improved hub, having a tapering metallic axle box provided with a circular shoulder near its inner end, against which the inner hub collar abuts when the wheel is put tcgether. The portion of the periphery of the axle boxwhich receives the hub collars or flanges and spokes, is made polygonal in form, and the remain ing outer portion of the axle box is made cylindrical and screwthreaded on its outer surface to receive the

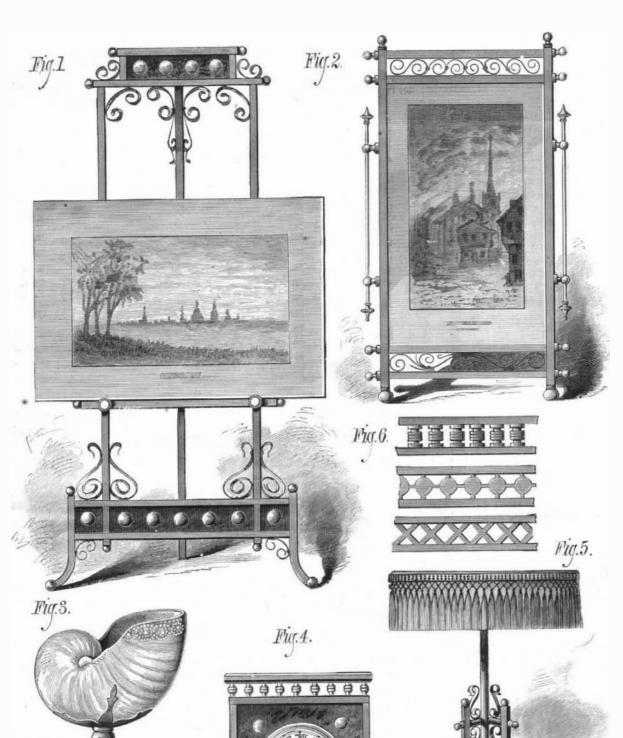
nut which holds all to

gether. Mr. Augustus P. Nance, of Batesville, Ark., has patented a cotton cultivator by which several rows or drills of cotton may be cultivated at a time, whereby unnecessary expense of time and labor may be saved. The invention consists in two parallel horizontal beams, supported upon two double runners arranged near their ends, and a series of knives and plows which are adjustably secured to the two beams. The beams for general use will be about forty-four inches in length, and are secured to the tops of the runners and connected with each other by clips. The runners are so constructed that they will rest upon the ground only at their forward and rear ends, the intervening space being occupied by the knives and plows.

An improved graincleaning machine has been patented by Mr. Baxter Wright, of Marshall, Minn. This invention relates to cer-

which one or more inclined sieves are provided with a series of check boards, which, reaching nearly to the sieve, retard the passage of the grain and facilitate elimination of the cockle and small seed, by causing them to pass through the said sieve, while the clean grain passes out at the end of the

A valuable improvement in electric lamps has been patented by Messrs. Edwin M. Fox and Ludwig K. Böhm, of New York city. This improvement relates to electric lamps in which vacuum chambers are employed, and its object is to facilitate the insertion and removal of the carbon, as well as the operation of drawing the vacuum, and to dispense with the usual operation of sealing the drawing nipple by melting. For these purposes the invention consists in the



ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES IN BURNISHED BRASS.

They are inserted from the back, and are provided with a tacks soldered to the back. The patches of color are pro- tain improvements in grain-cleaning devices of that type in number of large convex nails. The support for the picture duced by different colors of sealing wax. Four brass nails is movable up and down on the side pieces of the easel, and are inserted around the dial to relieve the blank spaces on the plush. The clock and its plush-covered case may be removed from the brass frame when it is desired to clean the latter.

The table shown in Fig. 5 is of the same general character as the other articles, and will not, therefore, need partiinch round brass tubing. The legs are of five-eighth square brass tubing. The top is of wood, plush-covered and

Fig. 6 shows different kinds of panels. The balusters in Fig. 3 shows a tripod stand for a nautilus shell, with an the upper one are turned in the two lower ones; they are combination of a vacuum chamber formed with a neck and | may be used separately, and the pointed extension of the a sealing plug or stopper, having its longitudinal axis coincident with the longitudinal axis of the neck, and bearing the conducting wires; both the stopper and the neck being formed with openings arranged to be turned into or out of registration to permit the lamp to be first exhausted and then sealed.

Mr. James F. King, of Aubrey, Kan., has patented an improved cultivator shovel. In this improvement, the point of the shovel is securely held in position by causing it to form a beveled joint with the lower end of the upper plate. and backing the latter and the point, by a supporting plate riveted to the upper plate and bolted to the point, and the whole secured to the standard of the plow by a bolt passing through both plates. This forms a very strong construction of the shovel, and provides alike for the ready substitution of a new plow point when necessary, and for the replacement one way and fractions in another of certain units. of either of the plates, or removal of the whole from the

An improved water-indicating gauge cock device, which serves to indicate with greater accuracy the depth of water in the boiler, regardless of any deviation from a horizontal position of the boiler, has been patented by Mr. Joseph B. Snyder, of Montpelier, Ohio. The invention consists in a combination with a boiler, having a plate arranged to separate the water from the steam space of the boiler and provided with upwardly projecting steam distributing tubes, of a series of water gauges attached to pipes placed above and below said plate and extending about half way into the boiler.

Mr. George A. Deitz, of Denver, Col., has patented an improved method of preserving grapes, which consists in packing or embedding them in carbonized wheat bran or hulls, which substance has a disinfecting quality and tends to exclude the air and prevents its circulation, as well as maintains a comparatively even temperature. Grapes thus packed will be preserved a longer time and in better condition than when packed in other fine material commonly employed heretofore—such, for example, as sawdust, uncarbonized bran, fine cut paper, and kiln dried meal.

Mr. David W. Lloyd, of Pittsburg, Pa., has patented an improved metal lathing and furring. The invention relates to metal lathing and furring to be applied to ceilings or walls having iron girders for the purpose of holding the plaster, to which girders wooden laths cannot be applied, or to which it may not be desirable to apply wood on account of fire risks. The invention consists of metal furring strips applied transversely to the girders and having dovetail notches in their edges, with which are combined laths made of sheet metal bent into a dovetail shape in transverse section, said laths being slipped endwise into the notches in the edges of the furring, and being firmly held in a transverse relation therein, wit hout nails or other special fastenings. This forms a very simple and secure construction and provides for the proper retention of the plastering.

An improved axle lubricator has been patented by Mr. Isaac N. Snedecor, of Gainesville, Ala. This invention relates to axle lubricators for railway cars in which the oil is conveyed from a reservoir beneath the axle to one above it by means of a suitable rotating device attached to the end of the axle. Therefore, in lubricators of this debeen sufficient to strain or displace the rotating device, and the supply of oil has usually been more copious than neces-The present improvement obviates these defects, besides being otherwise advantageous. It consists in a brush with it, and held up against the end of the axle by a spring, but capable of movement along the pin. The brushes on the oil, and a diagonally grooved box distributes it over the

very efficient safety device for elevators. The invention act of stealing; or backberond, i. e., having the thing stolen generally consists in a combination, with an elevator car either upon his back, or somewhere about him, without giving provided with a brake mechanism, of an auxiliary air shaft, any probable account how he came by it; or lastly, cona cage moving up and down within said shaft and provided fesson'd, owning that he stole the thing for which he was with an upper and lower valve operated by the resistance of accused. air in the shaft, and a connection between the cage and elevator car adapted to be broken or detached by the resistance ner of theft only which is called furtum manifestum, grounded of the air when an accelerated speed is imparted to the car upon some of the foresaid evidences. The value of the amœbæ we cannot call it death, for where is the either from breakage of the lifting rope or other cause. In thing stolen must likewise amount to above 13 d. ob. for if corpse? Let us suppose an amount to possess consciousness; the event of the elevator car moving with too great velocity the value was found only so much, and no more, by this it would then on dividing say to itself: "I have cut off from downward, a corresponding increase of velocity is imparted Custom he should not dye for it. to the cage upward, and the resistance of the air in the shaft causes the valves in the cage to prevent air contained in the presently summoned the Frithborgers, within several Towns upper closed portion of the shaft from passing the cage, of the Forest; and being found guilty, within a week, was thereby producing a strain on the cage which breaks its brought to the Scaffold. The Axwas drawn up by a pulley, cable and causes the brakes on the car to be applied. A and fasten'd with a pin to the side of the Scaffold. If it valve at the bottom of the shaft, opening upward, admits was an horse, an ox, or any other creature, that was stolen; air to prevent a vacuum when the cage is moving upward, it was brought along with him to the place of execution, and rity or total destruction; they cannot suffer a normal death and assists in establishing an air cushion when the cage descends too rapidly.

a combined calipers, rule, and beam compass. In this invention the calipers are formed with an arm extending backward tion done. But if it was not done by a beast, then the Bailiff from the joint which unites their legs. The outer end of this arm is formed or provided with a pointed extension which may be used as one of the legs of a beam compass by screwing the extension arm of the calipers on to a screwthreaded reduced portion of the end of a measuring rule, a ture which is in itself a curiosity, showing: sliding scriber or leg with caliper attachment being fitted for adjustment on the rule to complete the beam compass. By removing the calipers from the rule, then they and the rule

calipers' arm, when made detachable, may be used as a scratch awl. This makes a convenient combination of several instruments used in the same trade.

Mr. Henry H. Thorp, of New York city, has patented a valuable improvement in types for curved or sloping-line work. In ordinary types the letters are formed on bodies of irregular widths bearing no special proportions to each other; hence, when set up in curved or sloping lines they cannot be justified with the ordinary quads that are used in straightline work, accordingly the work of setting types of the ordinary construction in curved or sloping lines is very tedious. some of the types in different positions on the type bodies and the types of runningwise widths that are multiples in invention consists in forming the type bodies according to their faces or letters of runningwise widths that are multiples of a measure of which the width of the body having the narrowest letter represents the unit, the wider type bodies being cast or formed of running wise widths increasing regularly in eighths, quarters, or other regular multiples of the unit, these widths of the type bodies being also fractions of their bodywise heights.

### The Origin of the Guillotine.

The Journal has frequently called attention to the Scien-TIFIC AMERICAN, not only as a paper specially devoted to science, but as a weekly newspaper that abounds in what may be styled the cream of interesting general news.

In the Scientific American of November 5 the following item is published:

### "A MEDIÆVAL GUILLOTINE.

"The Chapel Bridge, at Lucerne, contains a mediæval painting representing the persecution of the Helvetian Christians under the pagan emperors of Rome. On the right side of the picture a number of Christians are being hurled into a river, perhaps the Reuss. On the left side a very evident guillotine is erected; one Christian lies with his head on the block, and the huge iron is just about to be let drop upon him, while a number of headless bodies lie around with the heads close beside them. It is commonly believed that this decapitating machine was the invention of Dr. Guillotin, a French physician, and member of the National Assembly of 1789. The Lucerne painting was made at a much earlier

According to Gibbon, the most severe persecution of the Christians occurred toward the close of the reign of Diocletian, who reigned twenty years, and resigned on 1st May,

The painting at Lucerne probably refers to the persecutions of this period, when many of the Christians were beheaded; and this would, therefore, appear to be the earliest indication of the guillotine.

In Camden's "Britannia," translated by Edmund Gibson, and published in 1695, a large folio of over 1,200 pages, written by Camden nearly three hundred years ago, and devoted by him to what was then the antiquities of England, scription, a slight longitudinal oscillation of the axle has on pages 726 and 727, the following interesting description of the guillotine will be found, under the account of Hali-

"But nothing is more remarkable than their methods of proceeding against Felons; which, in short, was this: That wheel fitted on a pin in the end of the axle so as to rotate if a Felon was taken within the Liberty with Goods stolen out of the Liberties or Precincts of the Forest of Hardwick. he should, after their Markets or Meeting days within the this wheel strike a pin in the upper reservoir to discharge town of Halifax, next after his apprehension, be taken to the Gibbet there, and have his head cut off from his body. But then the fact must be certain; for he must either be taken Mr. Albert C. Ellithorpe, of Chicago, Ill., has patented a handhabend, i. e., having his hand in, or being in the very

"The cause, therefore, must be only theft, and that man-

"He was first brought before the Bailiff of Halifax, who fastened to the cord by a pin that stay'd the block. So that when the time of execution came (which was known by the Mr. Peter D. Graham, of Black Hawk, Col., has patented Jurors holding up one of their hands) the Bailiff or his Servant whipping the beast, the pin was plucked out, and execuor his Servant cut the rope.

> "But the manner of execution will be better apprehended by the following draught of it."

Immediately following there is shown on page 727 a pic-

- "A. A. The Scaffold.
- "B. The piece of wood wherein the Axe is fixed.
- "C. The Axe.

- "D. The Pully by which the Axe is drawn up.
- "E. The Malefactor who lyes to be beheaded.
- "F. The pin to which the Rope is ty'd that draws up the Axe."

The foregoing extracts are copied by word, by letter, and punctuation, according to the text, by which it will be noted that the important nouns are spelled with a capital letter; that Ax is spelled both with and without an eat the end; that the word horse has an prefixed; that die is spelled dye, and 'd for ed, etc.

The title of this imposing and interesting work is "Camden's Britannia, newly translated into English, with large The object of this invention is to produce, with types in additions and improvements, published by Edmund Gibson, position, curved and serpentine lines by casting the faces of of Queen's College, in Oxford, and this description of the guillotine is one of the "additions" by the translator. The original work was first published in Latin about the year The 1586. In twenty years this important work went through six editions, the result of twenty years of personal research in almost every county in England. The translation by Gibson was published in 1595.—Bucyrus (O.) Journal.

### The Duration of Life.

From a paper read before the Investigators and Physicians, at their Salzburg meeting, by Weismann, the Chemiker Zeitung makes the following extracts:

In the first half of his address the speaker endeavored to show that the very great difference in the duration of animal life did not depend solely upon the anatomical and physiological proportions of their bodies (size, complicate structure, early maturity, etc.), but that it depended far more upon the exact accommodation to its conditions of life in the different species, and that in the course of the formation of new species corresponding to changes in the conditions of life it may be lengthened or shortened.

The second half of the paper discussed the manner in which we may suppose such an accommodation to the conditions to exist.

If we inquire what are the mechanical changes which may cause a lengthening or a shortening of the duration of life, it will lead us to one of the most difficult of all physiological problems, namely, what is the reason of death taking place -why must an animal die?

It is well established that in the higher animals the vital processes are combined with a change in the morphological elements of most of the tissues, and it is but natural to seek for a cause of death in a limit to the multiplying power of the cells, which does not, of course, exclude the idea that death may occur much sooner too.

Upon this hypothesis it would follow that there is a certain normal number of cell generations for each species (although varied within wide limits), and that the maximum length of life is governed by this. We do not comprehend why one cell must divide or segment itself ten times, a thousand times, or a hundred thousand times, and then the process should cease. This subdivision and segmentation, from a physiological standpoint, could continue for ever.

It is only by considering it from the utilitarian standpoint, upon the ground of expediency, that we can understand the necessity of death, and the same ground favors the utmost shortening of life. The individual by contact with the outer world around becomes worn and used up, so that it would be indispensable that it be replaced by new and more perfect ones, even if it contained within itself the power of living on for ever.

It does not, however, follow from the expediency of death that internal causes, lying in the very nature of life itself, should be excluded, as, for example, the floating of ice on water is expedient (answering a purpose), but at the same time depends upon its molecular structure.

Still Weismann does not believe that a definite limit has been set upon life simply because it, from its very nature, could not be endless, but that it is limited because the unlimited duration of the individual would be an inexpedient luxury, and he considers death to be a phenomenon of accommodation. The power of living for ever has been lost because it was no longer necessary.

Death is not an attribute that belongs to all organisms; there are many of the lower organisms which, although they can be destroyed, are not compelled to die. In the division myself a daughter." I do not doubt that each half would think that the other half was the daughter, and would look upon itself as the original individual.

If, then, death is necessary for the higher animals, why not for the lower? Are they not decimated by their enemies? Do they suffer no defects? Do they not wear out? In the lower organisms there is but one alternative: complete integbecause the individual is identical with the propagating cell. In the multicellular organisms there are different kinds of cells, so that death is possible, and we see that it follows.

The kind and quantity of propagation does not depend merely upon the nutrition of the cells, but also upon their specific nature, as seen most distinctly in the phenomenon of inheritance, and it is a necessary sequence of this view, if we look upon death as foreordained, because it is the inherited end of that segmentation process whose beginning was the sulcation. (Cells multiply by subdivision, but before this takes place they become furrowed, or sulcated, at the point where division subsequently takes place.)

C. Z.

### MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

Mr. John G. Carnahan, of Oxford, Ind., has patented an improvement in stem-winding watches which is both simple and efficient. The invention relates to that class of stemwinding watches in which the winding and hand-setting mechanism is engaged with the gearing for winding up the tion with toothed and plain rollers, to prevent piling; also a mainspring and the gearing for setting the hands by the longitudinal movement of the stem. In the present invention, when it is desired to set the hands, the stem is first drawn out, which causes a collar on the inner end of it to bear on a stud in the shorter arm of a two-armed curved lever and so depress the long arm of the latter, which turns a yoke and disengages the gearing from the mainspring arbor, and connects an independent wheel with the handsetting train to which motion is imparted by turning the stem. As soon as pulling on the stem ceases the yoke is thrown back to its place by a spring. Normally another wheel, carried by the yoke, meshes with the arbor wheel of the mainspring, and is thus always ready for winding by pressing down upon and turning the stem.

An improved cotton gin has been patented by Mr. Joseph Kopfler, of Amite City, La. In this improved gin the ing pressure as the work advances; and, secondly, to apply power is applied by band and pulley to the saw shaft, and the requisite friction to the carrier plate before the sewing the brush cylinder which operates in connection with the saw is driven by frictional contact of pulleys fast on the rier plate and irregularity of the sewing at the commenceshafts of the saw and brush cylinders. To vary the pressure ment of the button-hole, which takes place when the friction of these pulleys one upon the other, and to relieve them from contact when required, the bearings of the brush shaft after the sewing has commenced. To these ends the invenare adjustable by means of a cam lever. This not only tion consists in a friction arm pivoted to the bed plate, and provides for wear of the driving surfaces of the two pul- bearing at its free end on the sliding carrier plate, by the leys, but saves much wear by readily permitting of the stop-action of a spiral spring contained in a socket that is fixed page of the brush cylinder. Combined with the brush on the bed plate. This arm is so arranged that it bears on milling practice and ascertain how and in what respects that cylinder is a picker to straighten the fibers of cotton passing the carrier plate in a direction at right angles to the first or through the gin. This picker, which is armed with rear straight movement of said plate, so that the spring acts knowledge, the "live" miller feels his vitality quickened, wardly-projecting spikes that are swept by the brushes, is before the sewing commences. Said spring is arranged driven by band and pulley from the saw shaft, and is par- around a pin pivoted to the under side of the friction arm, tially inclosed by a shield which is constructed so as to and is held between a flange on the pin and the bottom of present no salient angles to interfere with the brush in its the hole in the socket. By this construction the required revolving movement.

Columbus, O., have patented an improved air compressor. The frame of this machine is of triangular form, containing the air receiver within it and having four cylinders arranged at the corners of it, two of which are for air and two for steam, and a single shaft located at the apex of it. This not the less expressive on that account. We have certainly shaft is provided at its opposite ends with cranks, each of no desire to aid in the Americanizing of our institutions or which is connected with a pair of eylinders at one end of the our language, but we should be very happy if, to any extent, compressor, which cranks are arranged to secure equalization of power and resistance. Such arrangement of parts is millers of the United Kingdom some portion, and the more both compact and efficient. In this arrangement, also, two the better, of that energy which the Americans inherit from connecting rods are combined with a single crank by means ourselves, and which, greatly to their credit, they have imof a block rigidly connected to one of the rods and turning proved upon. The phrase is used by our brethren across upon the crank pin, and carrying also the joint pin for the other connecting rod, whereby frictional resistance is reduced. Furthermore, the air cylinder and eduction pipes have combined with them pockets containing the induction, which they are identified, and a lively appreciation of the and eduction valves and passages, which pockets are made detachable and interchangeable to facilitate repair.

an improved continuous rolling mill. This invention relates specific sense referred to cannot, we suspect, be affirmed, to mills for rolling rails, girders, plates, etc., and its object for "Sleepy Hollows" still exist in that favored region of is to permit more rapid working and to reduce the manual the world, just as they did when poor, simple, henpecked, labor ordinarily incident, thereto. The invention is an im- ne'er-do-wellish RipVan Winkle took that memorable "nap" pairs of rolls have their alternate pairs arranged to be run increasing number of millers in the United States who are laterally adjustable carriage takes the rail and transfers it use it. from one pair of rolls to the next, so that it is passed through one pair of rolls in one direction and is returned through the in the shape of a bloom and entering it between the first have been gradually increasing. There are indeed few millers pair of rolls, whence it proceeds on through the machine in the country who are not "live" in the sense of looking end the improvement consists in combining the series of strive to get the best price they can for their flour, and to rolls whose alternate pairs have a reversed movement with obtain the raw material of their manufacture in the cheapa set of carriages of constantly increasing length, a set of est possible markets. They entertain thoroughly orthodox tracks for carrying them from the line of one pair of rolls views on forward sales and long credits, although, after the they insist on the subjection of both to the crucial test of to the next, and a corresponding set of piston rods and manner of human nature generally, their practice in these investigation. They object to nothing merely because it is comprises means for causing the ingot or unfinished rail to and in commercial matters they have the fullest assurance factory, acceptance is the result. They are pre-eminently be fed forward to the rolls after the carriages bring them that they know how many beans make five. successively into line with the rolls; and also means for To be a thoroughly "live" miller in the present day, when scientific theories until they have been proved to harmonize turning over the article being rolled to suit the different posiforces have to be contended with which up to within a few tions in which it may be required to be passed through the years were, if not actually non-existent, so quiescent as not to spend money in trying experiments if these give prima

an improved cigarette machine. This invention is an im shield the members of the trade from the pitfalls of forward loss of time and loss of cash, a double waste for which there homogeneous feed, also a peculiar tapering tube having an own country, but in every country where milling ranks as as a means of bringing the higher powers of their mind into causing it to be curled up longitudinally to form a filler, shows how fortunes were made, and the wealth of the counlikewise a second endless belt, that carried the filler and a try increased by the skill of our manufacturers and operastrip of paper through another tube that wrapped the paper tives in utilizing the raw material of the Southern States of template them in another aspect, viz., as establishments in around the filler and held it while being pasted. The pre- America, and selling the manufactured products to Amerisent invention consists in a combination with a toothed cans and other nations. It is not at all likely that our millers ture of a material which constitutes the most important facdistributing roller and a double concave, of a toothed roller will attempt to do with wheat what our Lancashire mill-tor in the alimentation of civilized mankind.—London at the entering side of the concave, for co-operation with owners did so successfully with cotton; but it need not be Miller.

prevent it from piling up on the outside. It also comprises a brush at the delivery end of the spreading belt and its reciprocating frame, for preventing the adhesion of tobacco to said belt; likewise a toothed belt operating in combinapressing roller for forcing the tobacco down between the teeth of the belt before passing beneath the concave; and a trough-like device for forming a continuous filler, composed of three endless belts and a pressing contrivance, backing strips applied to said belts, and pulleys for distending the latter. The invention also includes a holder for the cigarette and means for projecting said holder and the cigarette during the operation of cutting the latter.

Mr. John H. Munson, of New York city, has patented an improvement in button-hole sewing machines. The object of this invention is twofold, namely, first, to avoid the inconvenience and expense of the breaking of the friction spring which bears on the carrier plate of a button hole sewing machine, to hold said plate steady during the movement of it, which breakage has been due to the gradually increascommences, and thereby avoid that unsteadiness of the carspring is fitted so that it does not touch the carrier plate till pressure can be obtained without risk of breakage, and the Messrs. Stillman W. Robinson and Lewis C. Kiser, of proper working of the machine is facilitated.

### Live Millers.

The title chosen for this article is an American phrase, but we could be instrumental in infusing into the minds of the the Atlantic not as expressive of vitality in the ordinary physical sense, but as indicative of the possession of a keen sensitiveness to all the influences which affect the trade with promotion of its interests, or which may militate against Mr. Christopher Lewis, of Columbus, Ohio, has patented them. That all the American millers are "live" in the

To how many of those in the United Kingdom can it be next pair of rolls in the reverse direction. The invention their number is large, and that within the last few years their his commercial sense is convinced that rollers or dismembracontemplates the taking of a piece of steel from the furnace liveliness has been getting more robust, while their numbers without handling and comes out a perfect rail; and to this after what they conceive to be their true interests. They steam cylinders grouped together at one side of the machine, particulars occasionally gets the better of their theoretical new, and they discard nothing because it is old. "What which piston rods connect with the carriages to shift them principles, much to their loss. They have a virtuous horror can it do?" is their question to anything recommended for at the will of the engineer in charge. The invention also at anything savoring of laxity in the due return of sacks, their acceptance, and if the answer is demonstrably satis-

the latter, to feed the stock to the distributing roller and said that it is necessary that they should keep themselves thoroughly au courant with reference not only to the price of wheat in the various wheat-growing regions of the world, but with the conditions under which it is cultivated, the natural enemies with which it has to contend during its growth, the average surplus of the material which the different countries have at their disposal for export, the facilities which exist for its transportation to our markets, and the rates at which transport can be effected.

> The "live" miller must be a diligent reader, in order that his mind may be stored with facts bearing upon his trade in all its departments. Reading is, in a very special sense, the bread which sustains his vitality in a trade aspect, and if it is not systematic and sustained, but by fits and starts, to fill up an unoccupied hour or pass an evening which hangs heavy on his hands, his vitality will suffer.

> In order fairly to appreciate the changes which have been effected on the circumstances and conditions of his trade, the miller to be really "live" must have recourse to reading, because, as a rule, he cannot devote the time which would be necessary to acquire the requisite knowledge at first hand. Even supposing this could be done, he would require to be constantly on the move to keep his information abreast of the progress which is now going on with such rapid strides that the novelty of this year stands a great chance of being obsolete next. Books, and more especially the journals devoted to his trade, which photograph every step of the progressive march, are his towers of observation, from which, without leaving the precincts of his study, and incurring the expense, the fatigue, and the dangers incident to long and frequently repeated journeys, he can scan the entire field of of his foreign rivals differs from his own. Possessed of this and as he studies the means used by his rivals for the purpose of securing the results they severally desiderate, he becomes conscious of an accession of energy which enables him to adopt measures of combating their rivalry with, at all events, a fair certainty of success.

> The motto of "live" millers is "Never say die." They feel that what is possible for others can always, at the very least, be attempted by themselves. If they become convinced that they have been pursuing a wrong course, they console themselves with the comforting proverb, "It is never too late to mend." If wrong, they had, up to the other day, the entire trade for company, and being readers, they know at what precise point they discovered that a new path had been opened up, which was declared to be the only right and safe one, and they have sufficient data to enable them to decide, with some approximation to correctness, what degree of truth there is in the allegation. It is the "live" miller only who has the wisdom to know when he is wrong and the courage to take the requisite steps to put himself right, if he possibly can.

Although "it is never too late to mend," he does not defer the reformative effort a moment after he is convinced that varied circumstances which, at any and all times, go to the amendment is indispensable. He may-for is he not human? -have a lingering affection for the path he has traveled in so long, and with much comfort and profit to himself, just as one has an affection for the old suit of clothes, which has almost become part of one's self, rather than for brand-new garments, which suggest no higher or more tender ideas than the tailor and the tailor's bill; but he screws his "courage provement in that class of rolling mills in which several of his. There are, however, a very large and constantly to the sticking place," and discards the well-worn paths, just as he lays aside-perhaps with the sentimental tribute in reverse direction to those next adjacent, and in which a "live" in the strictest sense of the term as the Americans of a sigh—the well-worn garments. He cannot afford to gratify prepossessions which tug at his heart to the detriment of his purse, and although the music of the mill stones applied in a sense equally strict? We are happy to think that may be sweet to his ears, he throws them aside the moment tors are means for the production of flour for which there will be a larger demand and a higher price than for that produced by mill-stones.

"Live millers," so far as trade matters are concerned, obey the dictates of science rather than those of sentiment. For them the age of faith is no longer existent, and however positive may be the dogma and venerable the dogmatist, anti-rule-of-thumb men, but they are equally impatient of with sound and profitable practice. They have no objection to disturb the steady current of the trade, requires the posses- facile promise of success, but they have a very decided excep-Mr. James A. Bonsack, of Bonsack's, Va., has patented sion of other and higher attainments than those necessary to tion to "leaps in the dark," which in most cases result in provement upon a previously patented machine by the same sales, long credits, and sack keepers. To be thoroughly is no recompense. "Live millers," in fact, are men of sense party, and which comprised a combination of a concave "live," a miller at the present time must have the fullest as well as men of science, who take a pride in their trade, not with suitably covered rollers, and also a reciprocating belt appreciation of the changes which have taken place in the only as it is the method of making, if not in all cases for tunes for distributing and spreading the tobacco for a uniform and circumstances and conditions of the trade, not merely in his for them, but fair competences; they also take a pride in it endless belt passing through it for receiving the tobacco and a chief industry. The history of our cotton manufactures that healthy play which yields the highest form of enjoyment which reasonable men can desire. They no doubt regard their mills as money-making shops, but they also conwhich processes are carried forward related to the manufac-

### Business and Versonal.

The Charge for Insertion under this head is One Dollar a line for each insertion: about eight words to a line. Advertisements must be received at publication office as early as Thursday morning to appear in next issue.

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The Czar Revolver, advertised in another column, is offered on very favorable terms; only \$2.75, gold mounted. \$300 cash for ent. pat. of Egg Beater. See illus. Sci AMER., vol. xlii., page 115.

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son's Hand Book of Saws (free). Over 100 illustrations and pages of valuable information. How to straighten saws, etc. Emerson, Smith & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa. Telegraph, Telephone, Elec. Light Supplies. See p. 380.

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Rollstone Mac. Co.'s Wood Working Mach'y ad. p. 382. Ore Breaker, Crusher, and Pulverizer. Smaller sizes run by horse power. See p. 381. Totten & Co., Pittsburg. Electric Lights.—Thomson Houston System of the Arc type. Estimates given and contracts made, 631 Arch. Phil. 4 to 40 H. P. Steam Engines. See adv. p. 382.



HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No attention will be paid to communications accompanied with the full name and address of the writer.

Names and addresses of correspondents will not b given to inquirers,

We renew our request that correspondents, in referring to former answers or articles, will be kind enough to name the date of the paper and the page, or the number of the question.

Correspondents whose inquiries do not appear after a reasonable time should repeat them. If not then published, they may conclude that, for good reasons, the Editor declines them.

Persons desiring special information which is nurely of a personal character, and not of general interest should remit from \$1 to \$5, according to the subject as we cannot be expected to spend time and labor to obtain such information without remuneration.

Any numbers of the Scientific American Supple MENT referred to in these columns may be had at this office. Price 10 cents each.

Correspondents sending samples of minerals, etc. for examination should be careful to distinctly mark or label their specimens so as to avoid error in their identi-

- (1) G. D. wants to know what is meant by the term 10 lines, 16 lines, 17 lines, etc., used in connection with watches and telescopes? A. A line is onetwelfth of an inch, and is usually employed in measuring the diameter of lenses, watch glasses, etc.
- (2) W. and D. ask: How will it be best for us to attach two engines of unequal size to a counter shaft, each to have only its share of the load at varying strain, such as saw mill work? The engines are 7x10 and 8x12; each has its own boiler and will carry different pressures of steam-say 80 and 100 lb. steam pressure. A. All that is necessary in this case is to proportion the driven pulleys so that when the shaft to which they are attached revolves at its regular rate the driven pulleys will have the same peripheral speed as their respective driving wheels whenrunning at their
- (3) L. D. S., of Ill., says: I have just put an iron force pump in a well, on a galvanized iron pipe. Was recommended to use the galvanized iron, so as to prevent the iron from rusting and giving a taste to the water. Now I am told by parties who appear to have some knowledge on the subject, that the galvanized iron is poisonous. Will you be kind enough to give your advice on the subject through the Scientific AMERICAN? What kind of a stock or pipe would you attach to an iron force pump? A. The safest pipes are those of plain iron. Galvanized iron pipes should not be used for conducting drinking water, as the zinc dissolves and the water containing it is poisonous. We have heretofore published accounts of fatal results from the use of such galvanized iron pipes in the vicinity of Boston, Mass. In the case of our correspondent perhaps the length of his pump pipe is so small that bad

results would not ensue, provided care is taken not to use the water that has been standing for any length of

- (4) R. E. E. asks: How can a round stick, 1 inch in diameter, 3 feet 7 inches long, be bent on a circle the diameter of which is 38 inches? We have tried to bend them of ash, but one-third breaks in bending. We want to make them of beech and birch. Can you inform us how we may bend them without breaking? A. Submit the wood to the action of boiling water for twelve hours, then bend over a suitable form, and clamp in position until dry.
- (5) J. A. P. asks: 1. Is there any cheap mode of roughing iron or steel so as to make its surface resemble that of very fine emery paper? A. It may be done by etching, by first stippling the surface with wax or some other protective coating. A sand blast would probably be cheaper if the steel were required in any quantities. 2. In what way can I coat a metal rod with rubber? A. Dip it in a solution of rubber in bisulphide of carbon, or wrap with raw rubber, and vulcanize. You can also do it by coating the rod with cement and drawing over it rubber tubing.
- (6) B. T. H. asks: Is the quantity or intensity current required to work a telegraph line with metallic circuit of 600 feet in length, with two instruments? A. It depends upon the resistance of the magnets of the instruments. If they are of low resistance use a quantity current.
- (7) W. W. asks: Does any action on the zinc in the gravity battery take place when the circuit is broken? A. Yes; there is more or less local action.
- (8) W. M. asks: Can you give a good receipt for a cement to glue cloth to wood? I want to put a new cloth on my library table. A. See Cements, page 2510, SUPPLEMENT No. 158.
- (9) J. W. J. writes: In preparing a Faure econdary battery, should the red lead be allowed to dry before the strips are rolled into a coil? A. No.
- (10) S. L. G. asks: 1. How many feet of pipe, twelve feet long and two inches inside diameter, will be required to obtain eight horse power, the water to be in the pipe and the pipes in the flame? A. If pipes are twelve feet long, you will require twenty-four pipes. 2. How thick should the pipes be to allow a margin of 50 per cent for safety? A. Ordinary lapwelded water and steam pipes are amply strong. 3. 1 want the pipes to be horizontal. Would bridges be necessary to prevent sagging. A. If horizontal they should have a central support: but placed horizontal the steam formed cannot readily escape, and if the heat is strong there will be risk of burning the pipes. 4. At what temperature does water boil in half an atmosphere? A. 180° Fahrenheit.
- (11) J. B. H. says: I have some plaster casts of jaws and teeth which I wish to duplicate. It is very difficult to do this in plaster. Is there not some elastic gelatine compound which will take the shape and pull off, which will answer as a matrix? A. Gelatine moulds are prepared from glue and glycerine. Digest good glue over night in just enough cold water to cover it, and dissolve this by aid of heat over a salt water bath in a quantity of concentrated glycerine equal to that of glue taken. Continue the heating for half an hour, then pour into pattern. The outside of these moulds may be rendered non-absorbent of water by dipping them in solution of one ounce bichromate of potashin one pint of water, and exposing for half an hour to strong sunlight.
- (12) D. R. writes: I heat my office with live steam from the boiler, and have to carry it some fifty feet or more in pipes overhead through a part of the mill where heat is not needed and where the air is very cold owing to the outside doors being more or less open all day, and I find the steam condenses a great deal in passing through this cold room. I want something to cover them with that will prevent a considerable of this condensing. I want something that I can mix up and put on myself. Would common clay put in a wooden box, answer? A. Perfectly dry sand may be employed advantageously in the way you suggest Coal ashes answer very well
- (13) C. H. W. asks: What would be the effect of forcing a succession of charges, one at a time. into the cylinder of any of the different forms of explosive engines (as the Otto gas engine or the Brayton oil vapor engine), and exploding each charge by itself and preventing any escape of the gases resulting from the explosion? 1. Would the pressure accumulate and prevent the explosion of the charge? A. The pressure would have little effect upon the explosibility of the charge under the circumstances. 2. Would the pressure increase and cause the gases resulting from the explosion to condense? A. The gases produced would con-
- (14) J. K. writes: I send this day some what minerals they contain, if any, and whether they are worth an assay, and also what minerals such looking stone indicates? A. A calcareous trap rock; contains no minerals of value.
- (15) T. and H. ask: Can you give me a receipt for a cement for securing rubber to cast, or malleable iron that will stick hard, also that can be washed in hot water without injury? A. Try the following: Melt together in an iron pot equal parts of gutta percha and shellac. Apply hot. See other receipts on page 2510, SUPPLEMENT, No. 158.
- (16) H. W. B. writes: In your issue of November 19, you give an article on poison. A friend and I, to decide a dispute, are anxious to ascertain the shortest time that twenty grains of cyanide of potassium will kila person in-that is to say, how soon he will be absolutely dead. A. Under ordinary circumstances insensibility and death would probably take place within ten minutes after the poison had been swallowed. The action of the poison is rarely delayed more than a few minutes.
- (17) R. M. says: In this week's Notes and Queries (No. 25), E. J. D. wants to know if hot water will kill the scale bug on his orchard trees. If he will

get linseed oil (boiled) and paint it over the trunks and the larger limbs, and as much as convenient on the smaller branches, he will effectually kill this pest and do the tree much good besides.

- (18) E.M. says: Referring to your answer to E. M. (3), page 330, current volume (receipt for liquid shoe polish), it should read 11/2 lb. of shellac instead of ounces. I have tried it, and found that with this quantity (11/2 lb.) of shellac it makes an excellent dressing for shoes, and looks well on iron if the latter is not liable to be too strongly heated. It will not stand
- (19) F. R. G. asks: 1. What is the size of the induction coils used in connection with the telephone? A. In the Blake transmitter the coil is about 21/2 inches long, 11/4 inches diameter, with a 3/4 core, consisting of a bundle of fine wires. The primary consists of four layers of No. 24 wire. The spool is filled with No. 36 wire. 2. What sizes of wire are generally used? A. In the Edison transmitter the coil is much larger, being about 4% inches long, 1% inches diameter, with a 11/2 inch core of fine iron wires. The primary consists of four layers No. 18 wire, the secondary is of No. 34 or No. 36 wire.
- (20) A. G. asks: How is japanner's gold size prepared? A. One gallon of linseed oil is boiled in a capacious pot for two hours; eleven ounces each of dry red lead and litharge and five ounces of copperas is then gradually sifted in while the oil is kept hot and constantly stirred from the bottom up. When the oil has been boiling about three hours, and the driers are all in, add two pounds of gum anime, previously fused and mixed with three and a half pints of raw oil, and continue the heating and stirring for about five hours, or until it hangs in strings from the ladle yet drops in lumps. Let the contents of the pot cool down somewhat, then mix it with three gallons of oil of turpentine (away from any flame or fire). This gold size ought to dry in fifteen minutes or less under favorable conditions. It improves by keeping when properly pre-
- (21) W. H. H. asks: By what process are the plumes of pampas grass colored the various colors? A. The aniline or coal tar dyes are employed for this purpose. Use a hot dilute solution in water (or water and spirit) of the appropriate color. A bath of tannin in water before dyeing renders the substance more easily and perfectly colorable. For red or reddish shades an after-bath of chloride of tin is frequently employed to bring out the color.
- (22) S. H. asks: How much copper steam pipe surface is required to evaporate 2,400 pounds of saturated salt water per hour? A. About one thousand cubic feet of surface, with steam at 25 pounds pressure.
- (23) E. T. S. asks: What will remove the ink put on the page of a book by a rubber hand stamp four years ago? It is both blue and red, and is an aniline ink. I have tried sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, acetic, oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids, and they are no go. A. Trythe following: Digest half a pint of water with three-quarters of a pound of fresh chloride of lime (bleaching powder) for several hours; then draw off the clear liquid and mix it with about one-fourth its volume of strong acetic acid. The solution can not be kept for any length of time.
- (24) J. S. W. asks: What kind of sizing will hold gold bronze on paper and bristol board so the bronze will not rub off? A. Bronzing gold size is japanner's gold size (see answer to A. G.), kept till very bright and tough from age, and then mixed with a little (about 10 per cent) of very old carriage varnish.
- (25) J. P. M. says: We draw our water supply for our boilers from the river, and the water has oils and acids mixed in it from the mills up stream. Can you suggest any way to obtain relief from the oil or the acids? A. You might draw your water into tanks, let it settle for a few hours after filling them tap twelve inches above the bottom of the tanks, letting the water pass slowly through a barrel filled with coarse and fine gravel and limestone or marble, the water passing in at the bottom and flowing out of the top of the filter.
- (26) F. M. writes: Will you please be good enough to decide the following question: Which has the most power: an engine 12x20, or an engine 12x24, steam 80 lb., other things being the same in both; the piston running the same number of feet per minute on each? A. The difference in useful power vielded by a 12 inch by 24 inch, and that by a 12 inch by 20 inch steam engine, each making the same piston speed, using steam at the same initial temperature, pressure, and saturation, and expanding (including ports and clearances) in the same ratio, will not be perceptible in practice. Experiments have been made that indicated a gain in short stroke engines, on account of less cylinder condensation; but it is probable that only the most careful experiments, following great exactness in construction of ports, clearances, and cut-off, would make the gain perceptible in this case.
- (27) J. H. R. asks (1) how to change the specific gravity or degrees of density of sulphuric acid. For instance, I have sulphuric acid of 50°, how can I change it to acid of 66°? A. The only practical way to concentrate sulphuric acid is by evaporating off the excess of water over a fire. Vessels of platinum and lead are used to hold the hot acid. Where small quantities of the acid are to be concentrated glass vessels may be employed. 2. Will the same hydrometer do for sul phuric as for nitric or muriatic acid? A. Yes. 3 How is potash crystallized? A. Evaporate the aqueous solution to complete dryness over a water or sand bath; then heat the mass to fusion in a clean iron pan over the fire, cover it securely, and let it cool slowly. 4. Will not wrought iron answer as well as cast iron for field magnets of a dynamo electric machine? A. Yes.
- (28) J. T. C. says: 1, I have tried to make the phosphorescent paint noticed in Supplement of January 18, 1879, but after repeated trials have had no success, and do not know to what to ascribe my failures. Can you give me any additional particulars? A. See Phosphorescent Substances, page 53, vol. xlv. 2. I have used strontium chloride instead of strontium carbonate.

## Scientific American.

Will that make any material difference? A. Strontium chloride is not suitable for the purpose; use the carbonate.

(29) A. S. P. writes: Please answer through SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN what is the best method of washing white zinc paint, soap, or borax, or what? A. Use a moderately stiff brush, and a weak hot solution of sal-soda followed immediately by plenty of cold water.

(30) E. E. M. asks: 1. Will you please give me a recipe for making a good indelible ink to be used with a pen? A. Dissolve asphaltum in any essential oil and color with old printer's ink and a little lamp black. A little benzole will give the ink greater fluidity. 2. Is osmium or any other metal infusible? If not, at what temperature does it fuse? A. Osmium can be fused by means of the oxyhydrogen blow pipe or electric arc, but under such conditions the liquid volatilizes as rapidly as formed, so that it can hardly be said to liquefy. Osmium is the most refractory of metals. The point of liquefaction (or volatilization) has never been accurately determined. 3. What is its specific gravity? A. In the black pulverulent state its specific gravity is about 10; but when heated to the fusing point of rhodium it acquires a density of 21.4—at a still higher temperature it volatilizes. 4. Who was the discoverer of nitrogen and whence its name? A. N (nitrogen) was discovered by Rutherford in 1772. The name was derived from niter, of which it is an essential constituent.

(31) W. F. E. asks: What are the ingredients required to make a good durable waterproof liquid stove polish. I have seen some such polish, and wish to know how it is made. I want a polish that will not burn off and give an offensive smell at the first fire, and should a sample stove be out in a shower the polish ought to resist the action of the water. A. You can try the following: Purified black lead (graphite) reduced to a very fine powder, one pound; per chloride of iron, half an ounce. Moisten with just enough water to form a stiff paste, and mix intimately by trituration in a mortar, and gradually add water sufficient to reduce the paste to a liquid. Shake before using.

(32) W. C. B. asks: Can you furnish me with any process or formula for bleaching and deodorizing dark or off colors of tallow and grease? A. The following treatment is recommended: Briskly agitate the fused grease with about three per cent of sulphuric acid and two per cent of a saturated aqueous solution of bisulphite of soda. Then run the mixture into a deep narrow cylindrical vessel, and agitate the whole violently by dry steam injected in small quantity at the bottom, for half an hour or more. Run off, let cool slowly, and while still fluid draw off the clear portion—without disturbing any sediment. Agitate again by injected steam with about twenty per cent of water and let stand to separate and harden.

(33) E. S. R. asks: What is the preparation used for silver plating spoons and table ware, etc., and where can it be procured? A. See Electro-Silver Deposits, page 81, vol. xliv., and column of Business and Personal.

(34) C. B. asks: Can you tell me where I can find practical information on gilding and electroplating? A. You will find a comprehensive paper on the subject of electroplating and gilding in Scientific AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, No. 310.

(35) W. A. M. asks: How can I print in gold or silver letters on black cotton tape? A. Use printer's gold size with the type (see answer to other correspondent on this subject), and, when partly dry, dust the printed parts with gold bronze.

MINERALS, ETC.—Specimens have been received from the following correspondents, and examined, with the results stated:

L. W. D. P.-1. The clay is quite impure, but if bnrned would probably make good soft brick. 2. Marmolite, with a little calcite-no commercial value. 3. Schistose rock carrying a little copper carbonate.—S.  ${f M.~C.}{-}{
m They}$  are crystals of quartz—not precious stones but sometimes when very clear and well formed marketable in small lots.-J. R. E.-Syenitic rock bearing red hematite iron ore.

[OFFICIAL.]

### INDEX OF INVENTIONS

FOR WHICH

Letters Patent of the United States were Granted in the Week Ending

November 15, 1881,

### AND EACH BEARING THAT DATE.

[Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]

A printed copy of the specification and drawing of any patent in the annexed list, also of any patent issued since 1866, will be furnished from this office for 25 cents. In ordering please state the number and date of the patent desired and remit to Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York city. We also furnish copies of patents granted prior to 1866, but at increased cost, as the specifications not being printed, must be copied by hand.

Adding machine B C Ferment

Adding machine, P. C. Forrester	249,606
Ash chute for buildings, G. A. Fisher	249,604
Axle and axle box, P. K. Hughes	249,728
Axle box, car, S.A. Bemis (r)	9,925
Bails, die for forming. A. R. Byrkett	249,583
Basin, lavatory, C. E. Robinson.	249,549
Battery. See Galvanic battery. Voltaic battery.	
Bedstead, E. M. Brown	249.454
Bedstead frame, C. E. Ramus	249,481
Bench dog. C. P. Whitman	249.563
Bicycle. F. W. Bacon	249,447
Billiard table, W. G. Morse	249.541
Boat, J. Dean	249,461
Botler. See Steam boiler.	
Botler pedestal, G. Beck	
Boiler tube joint, J. A. Reed	249,546

	Scientif	eic	_ (
n	Boot and shoe sole burnishing machine, C. H.		н
-	Trask		Н
1.	Boots and shoes, manufacture of, M.M. Hally	249,610	H
-	Bottle, repper, H. J. White Box. See Fruit and berry box.	249,562	H
e f	Boxes, slate frames, etc., bent corner for, C. J. Higgins	249,468	H lr
е :	Bracket. See Dental bracket. Brake. See Car brake.		Ja Ja
e -	Buckets and other vessels, cover for sap, C. D. Reynolds		Ji Jo
e	Buckle, Drury & Van Camp	249,647	J(
r ?	Buckle, breeching, F. E. Droll	249,535	L
e	Buildings, construction of, J. B. Love Burner. See Vapor burner.		L
i e	Butter package, E. Hayward  Button or stud, N. Nelson (r)  Button, sleeve, C. M. Underwood	9,931	L
r	Buttons, apparatus for trimming the circumferential edges of, Kennedy & Diss		L
e e	Calculator, mechanical, G. F. Houck		L
ì	Can jacket, C. Riessner Cant hook, A. Sanford		L
-	Car brake, B. Cade. Car brake, Sampson & Schoonover	249,584	L
e	Car coupling, S. A. V. Hartwell	249.616	M
1	Car coupling, Phillips & Cox	249,695	M
- 1	Car coupling, G. W. Whittington	249.626	M
o n	Car ventilation. passenger, T. P. Kinsey	249,513	M
1	Carriage steps, forming, W. W. Knowles (r)	9,929	M
-	Carriage top, child's, J. A. Crandall		M
e •	Chair. See Swinging chair. Chandelier, extension, J. T. Bruen		N N
, -	Check hook, C. B. Payne (r)	9,932	N
	Cigar and pipe lighter. C. A. Haskins	249,520	0
Э	Clamp. See Door and sash clamp. Sash cord clamp.	,	0
9	Cleaner. See Knife cleaner. Cloak, I. Lojda	249,537	P
9	Clock, calendar, B. B. Lewis		P
f	Clutch for converting motion, J. W. Ross	249,485	P
,	Coffee mill, J. Deubel	249,565	P
l -	Coke furnace and apparatus connected therewith, R. Thomas	249,694	P
1	Compressible cast metal pipe, J. A. Reed Cop winder, C. F. Ritchel	249,484	P
	Corset, J. Hilborn.  Corset stay, C. A. Williamson  Cot, folding. C. L. Ames	249,524 249,564 249,444	P
l	Coupling. See Car coupling. Thill coupling. Crank handle, C. T. Wright		P
ì	Crate. See Poultry crate. Cultivator, E. L. Walker.		P
[	Cut-off mechanism, M. Jacker		P
-	Cylindrical power, automatic, T. E. Hutchinson Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow		P
1	Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark	249,587	P
1	Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels		P
r	ing, Lucas & Keys  Digger. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner		P
•	Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale	249,568	P
	Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper.	~10,111	P
1	Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer.	249.688	P
,	Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake	249,539	P
-	Electric light, C. E. Ball Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen	249,496	R
	Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck	249,495	R
	Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching Electric pad. J. L. Rowe	249,550	R
	Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey	249,684	R
•	Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary en-		R R R
	gine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney	249 701	R
	Explosive compound, C. W. Volney	249,490	R
	Eyelet, A. Delkescamp Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber	249,593	R
e	Feed drier, E. Roat	249,677 249,453	R
	Fence, barbed, D. Hepp	249,522 9,926	R
	File, bill, C. M. Tyler	249,700 249,598	R
_	Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell	249,663	S
	Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval  Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval	249,731	S
l	Flushing valve, D. Thompson		Sa
1	Fruit evaporator, H. C. Grover	249,561 249,613 249.460	Se
3	Fume arrester, J. V. Woodhouse	249,719	Se
-	Furnaces, preparing, indurating, and solidifying calcareous lining materials for, J. Reese	249,548	Se
3	Galvanichattery. A. C. Harris	249,614	Se
8	Gas scrubber, hot, C. W. Isbell	249,528	Se
3	Grain binder. L. Miller	249,657	Si
9	Grain meter, H. Gerred Gymnasiums, spring board for, F. Medart		SI

Trask	249,698	Head covering. R. Gray (r)	9.928	hurst	
Boot and shoe sole pricking machine. J. E. Wiggin Boot and shoe upper protector, Glazier & Tayte	249,610	Hides and skins, puring, W. Maynard		Spoon and ladle, L. P. Cottle	
Boots and shoes, manufacture of, M. M. Hally Bottle, repper, H. J. White				Stamp mill. F. L. Presten	
Box. See Fruit and berry box. Boxes, slate frames, etc., bent corner for, C. J.		Hub for vehicles, metallic, E. P. Newman	249,660	Steam boiler, N. W. Pratt	683
Higgins Bracket. See Dental bracket.	249,468	Inhaler, medicinal, J. W. Snyder		Steam boiler, sectional, L. W. Chadwick 249, Steam engine, compound, Babcock, Wilcox &	
Brake. See Car brake. Buckets and other vessels, cover for sap, C. D.		Jack for metal lasts, S. Mawhinny		Pratt         249           Steam engine, duplex, G. Aab         249	
Reynolds Buckle, Drury & Van Camp		Joint. See Boiler tube joint. Pipe joint.  Journal and box, W. H. Foye	249,607	Steam engine lubricators, equalizing trap for, G. H. Edgerly (r)	927
Buckle and loop, harness, M. W. Lynch Buckle, breeching, F. E. Droll		Knife cleaner. E. Ferguson Ladder, step. J. G. Moomy		Steam motor, S. W. Hudson	,527
Buggy top, S. N. Lennon	249,535	Lamp, carriage, O. W. Swift	249,690	S. N. Carvalho	
Burner. See Vapor burner. Butter package, E. Hayward		Lamp, electric light, H. F. Joel  Lamp, hollow stem, D. C. Ripley	249,632	Stocking supporter, J. L. Moore 249, Stove, cooking, J. M. Killin 249,	659
Button or stud, N. Nelson (r)	9,931	Lamps. apparatus for suspending, raising, and lowering electric, J. F. Behn		Stove grate, J. Ringen	675
Button, sleeve, C. M. Underwood Buttons, apparatus for trimming the circumfer-		Leather stuffing machine, F. Carl		Stove urn, H. M. Ryder	55 <b>1</b>
ential edges of, Kennedy & Diss		Light. See Electric light. Lightning rod, H. W. Spang (r)		Supporter. See Rein supporter. Stocking sup-	494
Can. See Shipping can. Can jacket, C. Riessner		Liquids. package for holding and transporting, H.  Mattullath		porter. Swinging chair, P. Johnson 249,	530
Cart hook, A. Sanford	249,584	Looms, back standard for gauze weaving, J. Latus		Switch. See Railway switch. Switch stand, F. C. Weir	706
Car brake, Sampson & Schoonover Car coupling, S. A. V. Hartwell		Lubricator, W. P. Phillips	249,589	Table. See Billiard table. Pool table.  Tank valve, J. E. Boyle	
Car coupling, J. B. & H. H. McCartney Car coupling, Phillips & Cox		Mains, machine for tapping, D. T. Hubbell Malting apparatus, grain, W. Andrew		Telephone, D. H. Fitch 249, Telephone circuits, switch board for, G. L. An-	605
Car coupling, J. W. Thomason Car coupling, G. W. Whittington		Mattress, woven wire, T. T. Prosser Meter. See Grain meter.	249,545	ders	
Car coupling, automatic, M. R. Hubbell		Milk and cheese vat, A. H. Snyder		Theater, etc., seat, E. F. Underhill	
Carriage, baby. J. L. Finn		Windmill.  Millstones, feeder and separator for, J. Hutchison	249.628	Tie. See Railway tie. Tire tightener, T. Dillon	595
Carriage steps, forming, W. W. Knowles (r) Carriage top, child's, J. A. Crandall	9,929	Mitering machine, T. E. King		Tobacco apparatus for resweating, J. W. Cooke. 249 Tool handle attachment, J. L. Coleman, Jr 249	
Carrier. See Trace carrier.	,	Musical instruments, device for mechanically		Tooth, artificial, J. O. Flower 249, Tooth powder, W. Doepp 249,	724
Cartridge loading implement, F. G. Farnham Chair. See Swinging chair.		operating, C. C. Reynolds	249,618	Toy suspension bridge, W. W. Barnes 249, Toy trundle, H. T. Hembold 249,	448
Chandelier, extension, J. T. Bruen  Check hook, C. B. Payne (r)	9,932	Nipples while being threaded, device for holding, C. Copman	249,504	Trace carrier, J. Thomas 249.6	692
Cigar and pipe lighter. C. A. Haskins	249,520	Nut lock, H. Berlin Oil, separating water and gas from, E. P. Shetter.	249,487	Traction engine, B. S. Benson 249, Trestle and scaffold, J. M. Downs 249, Traingle great ettachment for Hornard 5 Stall 240.	<b>5</b> 08
Clamp. See Door and sash clamp. Sash cord		Optometer, A. L. Smith	249,625	Tricycles, speed attachment for, Howard & Stall. 249, Valve. See Flushing valve. Tank valve.	
clamp. Cleaner. See Knife cleaner.		Overshoe. I. Piles		Valve, F. Grinnell	557
Cloak, I. Lojda	249.536	paratus for making up, G. Pritchard		Valve gear, steam engine, J. H. Eickershoff 249, Vapor burner, M. Mahony 249,	
Clock, electric C. E. Trask		Pad. See Electric pad. Pantaloons, J. II. Douglass	249,596	Vat. See Wilk and cheese vat.  Vegetable and plant cutter and harvester, R. T.	
Clutch for converting motion, J. W. Ross		Parer, corer, and slicer, apple, J. Clark		Pettebone	
Coffee pot, R. S. Wilson		Passenger register, G. D. Paul		Vehicle, two-wheeled, C. Thomas	730
R. Thomas	249,694		249 594	Jarvis	
	249,484	Plane, edge, C. A. Kilpatrick Plow, J. J. Holland	249.637	Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris	615
	249,564	Plow, sulky, E. M. Carroll. Plow, wheeled, G. T. Drake.	249,501	Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer 249, Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris. 249,	463
Coupling. See Car coupling. Thill coupling. Crank handle, C. T. Wright.		Plows, welding steel points to cast iron, J. Griffith Pool table, P. Ryan.	249.518	Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand	471
Crate. See Poultry crate. Cultivator. E. L. Walker.		Pot. See Coffee pot. Potato digger, S. B. Parker		Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert. 249,6 Washing machine, H. Anderson. 249.6	601
Cut-off mechanism, M. Jacker		Potato peeler, II. Law (r)	9,930	Washing machine, L. A. Blake	575
		1 carry crace, 1: 12 managera control	~10,100		
Cylindrical power, automatic, T. E. Hutchinson	,	Powder. See Cylindrical power.		Water filter, rain, N. H. Long	538
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller	249,516 249,492	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press.	249 718	Water filter, rain N. H. Long 249, Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel.	
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.		Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.         Franklin         249,4           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,7	608 703
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell	249,505	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.         Franklin         249,           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker.         249,           Windmill, C. F. Willner.         249,           Window, J. Thompson         249,4	608 703 715 697
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys  Digger. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.	249,505 249,525	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.         Franklin         249,           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker.         249,           Windmill, C. F. Willner         249.	608 703 715 697 493
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Digger. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner.  Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale.  Draught regulator, White & Cornwell.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,499	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin       249,4         Wheel. See Wind wheel.       249,4         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker       249,4         Windmill, C. F. Willner       249,4         Window, J. Thompson       249,4         Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells       249,2	608 703 715 697 493
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Digger. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner.  Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale.  Draught regulator, White & Cornwell.  Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier.  Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson Pump, L. Bouvier Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,658	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin       249,4         Wheel. See Wind wheel.       249,4         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker       249,4         Windmill, C. F. Willner       249,4         Window, J. Thompson       249,4         Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells       249,4         Wrench, A. Nelson       249,5         DESIGNS       220,6         Carpet, C. Magee       12,6	608 703 715 697 493 477
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249.688	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,658 249,603 249,514	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin       249.4         Wheel. See Wind wheel.       249.4         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker       249.4         Windmill, C. F. Willner       249.4         Window, J. Thompson       249.4         Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells       249.4         Wrench, A. Nelson       249.         DESIGNS       249.         Carpet, C. Magee       12.7         Umbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown       12,569. 12,5         Wall paper, E. Leissner       12.7	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, secur- ing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,539 249,574	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,658 249,603 249,514 249,578	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin       249.4         Wheel. See Wind wheel.       249.4         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker       249.4         Windmill, C. F. Willner       249.4         Window, J. Thompson       249.4         Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells       249.4         Wrench, A. Nelson       249.         DESIGNS.         Carpet, C. Magee       12.50         Umbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown       12.569.12,1         Wall paper, E. Leissnèr       12.4         Watch case, H. Untermeyer       .12,573, 12,4	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, secur- ing, Lucas & Keys.  Digger. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner.  Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale.  Draught regulator, White & Cornwell.  Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier.  Dropper, See Seed and fertilizer dropper.  Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer.  Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long  Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake.  Electric light, C. E. Ball.  Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,539 249,574 249,496 249,634	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,668 249,603 249,514 249,578 249,600	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin       249.4         Wheel. See Wind wheel.       249.4         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker       249.4         Windmill, C. F. Willner       249.4         Window, J. Thompson       249.4         Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells       249.4         Wrench, A. Nelson       249.         DESIGNS.       249.         Carpet, C. Magee       12.7         Umbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown       12,568, 12,7         Wall paper, E. Leissner       12.         Watch case, H. Untermeyer       12,573, 12,7         TRADE MARKS.	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,539 249,574 249,634 249,634 249,634	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson.  Rack. See Hatand coat rack.  Railway crossing, F. C. Weir.  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,658 249,658 249,514 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin         249,4           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         249,4           Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,4           Windmill, C. F. Willner         229,4           Window, J. Thompson         249,4           Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells         249,4           Wrench, A. Nelson         249,           DESIGNS.           Carpet, C. Magee         12,4           Umbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown         12,568, 12,4           Wall paper, E. Leissner         12,673, 12,4           TRADE MARKS.           Agricultural implements and machines, certain, Collins Company         8,4	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric pad. J. L. Rowe.	249,516 249,492 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,574 249,495 249,634 249,495 249,716 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,550	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,665 249,603 249,514 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,488	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 856
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,539 249,574 249,634 249,634 249,634 249,550	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, F. C. Weir Railway frog, F. C. Weir Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,658 249,603 249,514 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,469 249,469 249,469 249,469 249,469 249,469 249,469 249,469	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 856
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Digger. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner.  Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale.  Draught regulator, White & Cornwell.  Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier.  Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper.  Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C.  F. Störmer.  Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long.  Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake.  Electric inght, C. E. Ball.  Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck.  Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching.  Electric pad. J. L. Rowe.  Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey.  Elevator. See Sawdust elevator.  Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary en-	249,516 249,492 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,574 249,496 249,495 249,716 249,495 249,550 249,550	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson.  Rack. See Hatand coat rack.  Railway grossing, F. C. Weir.  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland  Railway signal, J. L. Poalk.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper.  Railway tie, J. Clark.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,652 249,603 249,578 249,578 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,708 249,483 249,669 249,710 249,723 249,573	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 856 827 842
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Digger. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner.  Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale.  Draught regulator, White & Cornwell.  Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier.  Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper.  Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C.  F. Störmer.  Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long.  Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake.  Electric ight, C. E. Ball.  Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen.  Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck.  Electric wies, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey.  Elevator. See Sawdust elevator.  Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine.  Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,539 249,574 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,550 249,550 249,684	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxliine, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland. Railway frog, F. C. Weir. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wereking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,663 249,514 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,708 249,208 249,503 249,503 249,503 249,503	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin         249.4           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         249.4           Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249.5           Windmill, C. F. Willner         249.4           Window, J. Thompson         249.4           Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells         249.4           Wrench, A. Nelson         249.           DESIGNS.           Carpet, C. Magee         12.4           Umbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown         12,569.12,4           Wall paper, E. Leissner         12.4           Watch case, H. Untermeyer         12,573, 12,4           TRADE MARKS.           Agricultural implements and machines, certain,           Collins Company         8,8           Bags, D. W. Manwaring         8,8           Beer, bottled, American Beer and Ale Bottling         Company         8,8           Bitters, J. E. Ri Dout         8,8           Blacksmiths' and machinists' tools, all kinds of,         Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Company         8,8           Cambrics, R. D. Wood & Sons         8,8           Canned goods, certain, J. H. W. Huckins & Co.         8,8	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 845 842 845 845 845 848
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,568 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,539 249,539 249,534 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,684 249,684	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson.  Rack. See Hatand coatrack.  Railway crossing, F. C. Weir.  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland  Railway jack, Shoudy & Licher.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper.  Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate.  Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer.  Refrigerator, G. R. Wight	249,505 249,525 249,499 249,652 249,652 249,573 249,573 249,573 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,468 249,469 249,710 249,723 249,53 249,479 249,73 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,479 249,53 249,53 249,53 249,53 249,53 249,53 249,669	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 845 846 845 848 845 848
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, secur- ing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Expeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix.	249,516 249,492 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,574 249,496 249,495 249,763 249,495 249,550 249,684	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, F. C. Weir. Railway signal, J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper. Railway sie, J. Clark. Railway snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight Register. See Passenger register. Regulator. See Draught regulator.	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,662 249,578  249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,468 249,488 249,669 249,710 249,728 249,738 249,479 249,738	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 842 845 841 838 844 857
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Exaposive compound, C. W. Volney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Fraucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,539 249,539 249,539 249,539 249,539 249,530 249,634 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,684 249,684 249,684 249,684 249,593 249,593 249,593 249,597 249,6677	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland. Railway frog, J. L. Oakle. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway wishers, head chair for, W. A. Cooper. Railway ty, J. Clark. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Regulator. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,652 249,653 249,514 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,723 249,536 249,536 249,714 249,536	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 845 842 845 848 857 847 847
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wires, metallic look clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, T. G. Brooks Fence, barbed, D. Hepp.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,771 249,684 249,496 249,634 249,496 249,684 249,496 249,684 249,701 249,490 249,666 249,579 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,672 249,552	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson.  Rack. See Hatand coat rack.  Railway grossing, F. C. Weir.  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland  Railway frog, F. C. Weir.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway wiecking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railway weeking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate.  Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer.  Refrigerator. G. R. Wight  Register. See Passenger register.  Regulator. See Draught regulator.  Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger.  Reoltor, W. Mason.  Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver.  Rotary engine, D. O. Holman	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,663 249,514 249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,708 249,710 249,723 249,586 249,723 249,479 249,586 249,714  249,631 249,649 249,662	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249,4 Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249,4 Windmill, C. F. Willner 249,4 Windmill, C. F. Willner 249,4 Window, J. Thompson 249,4 Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249,4 Wrench, A. Nelson 249,5 Wall paper, E. Leissner 12,5 Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,5 Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,5 Watch case, H. Untermeyer 25,5 Watc	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 845 847 848 847 847 847 848 847 848 847 848 848
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wies, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Frence Wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler.	249,516 249,492 249,523 249,646 249,491 249,588 249,711 249,688 249,574 249,495 249,495 249,496 249,684 249,495 249,791 249,684 249,791 249,684 249,791 249,495 249,792 249,496 249,593 249,577 249,453 249,577 249,453 249,577 249,453 249,577 249,453 249,577 249,453 249,570 249,686	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway frog. J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog. J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog. F. C. Weir. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Ueldin. Railway switch, L. C. Ueldin. Railway tie, J. Clark. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerator. G. R. Wight Register. See Passenger register. Regulator. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas. Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,652 249,653 249,514 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,723 249,503 249,503 249,479 249,479 249,4642 249,711 249,631 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,662	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249,4 Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Windmill, C. F. Willner. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson. 249, Wrench, A. Nelson. 249, Wrench, A. Nelson. 249, Wrench, A. Nelson. 12,568, 12,4 Wall paper, E. Leissner. 12,1 Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12,573	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 856 847 848 857 847 855 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric pad, J. L. Rowe. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Fyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, T. G. Brooks Fence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan. Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell.	249,516 249,492 249,568 249,491 249,568 249,711  249,688 249,731 249,496 249,634 249,495 249,496 249,684  249,497 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,498	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,653 249,514 249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,723 249,586 249,489 249,489 249,479 249,586 249,714  249,631 249,649 249,662 249,644 249,652 249,644	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 574, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 845 846 847 847 847 855 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883 883
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric pad. J. L. Rowe. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyeet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, T. G. Brooks Fence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File bill, C. M. Tyler. Fish dressing machine, M. J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,646 249,491 249,588 249,711  249,688 249,539 249,674 249,495 249,496 249,684  249,496 249,698 249,598 249,579 249,666 249,663 249,579 249,677 249,677 249,672 249,588 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,684	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, F. C. Weir. Railway signal, J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper. Railway tie, J. Clark. Railway snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Praught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver Rotary engine, D. O. Holman Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas. Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz. Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord guide. A. Millar.	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,603 249,514 249,578  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,708 249,710 249,723 249,489 249,711 249,631 249,642 249,714  249,631 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,644 249,654 249,654	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Windmill, C. F. Willner 249, Windown, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wire barbing achieved a parassol cover, W. A. Drown 12,569, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 24, 2573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 24, 2573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 25, 2573,	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 845 847 845 857 847 855 853 833 831 843 858 866 887
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wies, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, Dar Device actions, B. Duncan Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell. Fish dressing machine, M.J. Palson.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,711 249,688 249,731 249,684 249,495 249,495 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, J. Clark. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Regulator. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver Rotary engine, D. O. Holman Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz. Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky.	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,663 249,514 249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,586 249,479 249,586 249,714  249,631 249,649 249,662 249,662 249,664 249,728 249,664 249,729 249,654 249,729 249,654	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 12, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 13, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 1	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 570 571 574 832 842 845 841 838 844 857 847 847 848 853 831 843 858 866 837 858
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining. Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Erngine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Expleit, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. F'ence, T. G. Brooks F'ence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell. Fish dressing machine, M. J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Flushing valve, D. Thompson. Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,711 249,688 249,731 249,634 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,496 249,593 249,663 249,593	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson.  Rack. See Hatand coat rack.  Railway crossing, F. C. Weir.  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland  Railway frog, F. C. Weir.  Railway signal, J. L. Poalk.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railway tie, J. Clark.  Railway supporter for harness, J. Jaeger.  Refrigerator, G. R. Wight.  Register. See Passenger register.  Regulator. See Draught regulator.  Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger.  Revolver, W. Mason.  Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas.  Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas.  Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G.  W. Seitz.  Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell.  Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky.  Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky.  Sash cord quide, A. Millar.	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,578  249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,488 249,669 249,710 249,479 249,721 249,631 249,631 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,644 249,643 249,644 249,654 249,644 249,654 249,630 249,644 249,631 249,649 249,649 249,644 249,631 249,644 249,631 249,644 249,631 249,644 249,631 249,644	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, F73, 12, Watch case, H. W. Mulching, boys', A. Shuman & Co. 8, Wedical compound for diseases of the skin, W. Mulchahey 13, Medicinal preparations, R. H. Higgins & Co. 8, Medicinal preparations, R. S. Schwanhäusser 13, Medicinal preparations, R. S. Schw	608 703 715 697 493 477 572 572 575 707 832 842 844 857 844 857 844 858 858 866 861 868 868 868 868 868 86
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Freed drier, E. Roat. F'ence, Darbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell. Fish dressing machine, M. J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit vaporator, H. C. Grover. Fruit picker, H. M. Crider.	249,516 249,492 249,564 249,646 249,491 249,588 249,539 249,574 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,593 249,577 249,493 249,593 249,577 249,493 249,593 249,577 249,493 249,593 249,577 249,493 249,593 249,579 249,663 249,700 249,593 249,663 249,700 249,598 249,466 249,593 249,466 249,593 249,663	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway signal, J. L. Poalk. Railway switche, L. C. Weldin. Railway switche, head chair for, W. A. Cooper. Railway tie, J. Clark. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerator, G. R. Wipht. Register. See Passenger register. Refrigerator, G. R. Wipht. Register. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver. Rotary engine, D. O. Holman Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas. Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz. Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide, G. H. Zschech. Sasw set, E. Larson. Sawdust elevator, McIntyre & Parish. Scale, W. W. Reynolds. Seal lock, H. Clarke.	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,578  249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,488 249,631 249,479 249,710 249,721 249,649 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,644 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,704 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,653 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,653 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,653 249,721 249,653 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,653 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,653 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Windmill, C. F. Willner. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson. 12,568, 12,578, 12,5	608 703 703 697 715 697 7493 832 857 757 857 857 857 857 857 857
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck.  Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric pad. J. L. Rowe. Electric pad. J. L. Rowe. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining. Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Explosive stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). Fiel, biil, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan. Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell. Fish dressing machine, M. J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Flushing valve, D. Thompson Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston. Fruit evaporator, H. C. Grover. Fruit picker, H. M. Crider. Frune arrester, J. V. Woodhouse. Frunae. See Coke furnace.	249,516 249,492 249,564 249,491 249,568 249,711  249,688 249,731 249,496 249,634 249,495 249,496 249,684  249,497 249,496 249,593 249,666 249,593 249,700 249,683 249,700 249,683 249,700 249,683 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,666 249,663 249,760 249,666	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, ore, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson.  Rack. See Hafand coat rack.  Railway crossing, F. C. Weir.  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland.  Railway frog, F. C. Weir.  Railway signal, J. L. Poalk.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper.  Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate.  Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer.  Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer.  Refrigerator, G. R. Wight.  Register. See Passenger register.  Regulator. See Draught regulator.  Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger.  Revolver, W. Mason.  Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver.  Rotary engine, D. O. Holman.  Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas.  Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G.  W. Seitz.  Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell.  Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky.  Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky.  Sash cord guide. A. Millar.  Saw guide. G. H. Zschech.  Saw set, E. Larson.  Sawdust elevator, McIntyre & Parish.  Scale, W. W. Reynolds.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,663 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,708 249,710 249,729 249,586 249,669 249,714 249,631 249,649 249,724 249,631 249,649 249,640 249,724 249,631 249,640 249,724 249,631 249,644 249,724 249,631 249,645 249,640 249,724 249,630 249,724 249,630 249,724 249,630 249,724 249,630 249,725 249,630 249,721 249,630 249,721 249,630 249,721 249,630 249,721 249,630 249,721 249,630 249,721 249,630 249,721 249,630	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Windmill, C. F. Willner. 249, Window, J. Thompson. 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells. 249, Wrench, A. Nelson. 249, Wrench, A. Leissnèr. 12, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr. 12, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr. 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer. 12,573, 13, Watch case, H. Untermeyer. 12,573, 13, Watch case, H. Untermeyer. 38, Bags, D. W. Manwaring. 38, Beer, bottled, American Beer and Ale Bottling Company. 8, Bitters, J. E. Ri Dout. 38, Blacksmiths' and machinists' tools, all kinds of, Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Company. 8, Cambrics, R. D. Wood & Sons. 38, Canued goods, certain. J. H. W. Huckins & Co. 38, Cotton goods, A. McLean. 38, Cotton piece goods, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 86, 85, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 86, 86, 86, 86, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87	608 608 607 607 607 607 607 607 607 607
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller  Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Diager. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner.  Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale.  Draught regulator, White & Cornwell.  Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier.  Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper.  Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C.  F. Störmer.  Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long.  Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake.  Electric light, C. E. Ball.  Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen.  Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck.  Electric wires, metallic look clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey.  Elevator. See Sawdust elevator.  Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine.  Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator.  Explosive compound, T. Varney.  Explosive compound, T. Varney	249,516 249,492 249,583 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711  249,688 249,731 249,496 249,634 249,495 249,496 249,550 249,684  249,701 249,490 249,666 249,593 249,770 249,666 249,593 249,793 249,677 249,453 249,793 249,677 249,453 249,793 249,677 249,582 249,793 249,677 249,582 249,793 249,677 249,683 249,793 249,677 249,582 249,793 249,683 249,793 249,683 249,793 249,683 249,793 249,684	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell.  Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, L. Bouvier.  Pump, J. E. Maynadier.  Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot.  Pump, force, E. Ericson.  Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox.  Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle.  Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J.  B. Edson.  Rack. See Hatand coat rack.  Railway grossing, F. C. Weir.  Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland.  Railway frog, F. C. Weir.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switch, L. C. Weldin.  Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper.  Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens.  Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate.  Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer.  Refrigerator. See Passenger register.  Regulator. See Draught regulator.  Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger.  Revolver, W. Mason.  Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver.  Rotary engine, D. O. Holman  Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas  Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G.  W. Seitz.  Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell.  Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky.  Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky.  Sash cord guide. A. Millar.  Saw guide, G. H. Zschech.  Saw sast, E. Larson.  Sawdust elevator, McIntyre & Parish.  Scale, W. W. Reynolds.  Seal lock, H. Clarke.  Seed and fertilizer dropper, combined, Brill &	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,578  249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,708 249,710 249,489 249,711 249,631 249,649 249,649 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,644 249,552 249,644 249,552 249,644 249,552 249,704 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,721 249,653 249,457	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Windmill, C. F. Willner. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wall paper, E. Leissner. 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner. 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 34, Bags, D. W. Manwaring 35, Beer, bottled, American Beer and Ale Bottling Company 36, Bitters, J. E. Ri Dout 36, Salk kinds of, Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Company 36, Canned goods, certain. J. H. W. Huckins & Co. 36, Cotton goods, A. McLean 36, Cotton piece goods, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company 38, 346, 85, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Conton goods, Conton goods, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Conton goods, Conton goods, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company 38, 246, 86, Cotton piece goods, Conton goods, Conton goods, Conton goods, Conton goods, Conton goods, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company 38, 346, 86, Cotton piece goods, Conton	608 8703 715 697 717 6
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, Darbed, D. Hepp. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, Darbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Fish dressing machine, M.J. Palson. Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit ard berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit ard berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit picker, H. M. Crider. Frunaces, preparing, indursting, and solidifying	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,711 249,688 249,731 249,684 249,495 249,495 249,496 249,593 249,666 249,593 249,496	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland. Railway frog, J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, J. Clark. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Regulator. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rolling mill, D. B. Oliver. Rotary engine, D. O. Holman Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz. Radders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide, G. H. Zschech. Saw set, E. Larson. Saw dust elevator, McIntyre & Parish. Scale, W. W. Reynolds. Scale, W. W. Reynolds. Scale of termine for termine deling for the filling for the	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,663 249,514 249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,733 249,479 249,681 249,689 249,721 249,689 249,721 249,689 249,749 249,689 249,749 249,682 249,683 249,479 249,683 249,479 249,683 249,479 249,683 249,479 249,683 249,474 249,552 249,683 249,474 249,552 249,689 249,689 249,474 249,580 249,475 249,580 249,681 249,689 249,681 249,689 249,681 249,689 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681 249,681	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Wall paper, E. Leisner 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner 12, Wall paper, E. Leisner 12, Wall paper, E	608 703 715 697 715 697 715 715 715 715 715 715 715 715 715 71
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Erngine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Exaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Expleit, A. Delkescamp. Feaucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, T. G. Brooks E'ence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell. Fish dressing machine, M. J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Flushing valve, D. Thompson. Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit evaporator, H. C. Grover. Fruit picker, H. M. Crider. Fruit picker, See Coke furnace. Furnaces, preparing, indurating, and solidifying calcarcous lining materials for, J. Reese. Galvanicbattery, A. C. Harris Gas scrubber, hot, C. W. Isbell.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,568 249,711  249,688 249,711  249,688 249,731 249,684  249,495 249,495 249,495 249,496 249,599 249,496 249,599 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,496 249,593 249,700 249,663 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696 249,731 249,696	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. 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Sawdust elevator, McIntyre & Parish. Scale, W. W. Reynolds. Seal lock, H. Clarke. Seat. See Theater, etc., seat. Seed, preparing cotton, T. Taylor. Seed, preparing cotton, T. Taylor.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,652 249,653 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,708 249,710 249,479 249,479 249,479 249,631 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,642 249,644 249,631 249,643 249,644 249,654	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 12, 568, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 573, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissnèr 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 14, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 15, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 16, 573, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 18, 574, 12, Watch case, H. Watch case, H. Watch case, H. W. Huckins & Co. 84, Canned goods, certain. J. H. W. Huckins & Co. 84, Cotton piece goods, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 846, 85, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 846, 85, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 846, 85, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 846, 85, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 846, 85, Cotton piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company. 8, 8, 846, 845, 645, 645, 645, 645, 645, 645, 645, 6	608 8703 715 697 715 697 717 6
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow.  Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller  Dental bracket, J. D. Clark.  Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys.  Diager. See Potato digger.  Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner.  Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale.  Doraught regulator, White & Cornwell.  Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier.  Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper.  Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C.  F. Störmer.  Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long.  Electric icrcuits, switch board for, F. Blake.  Electric light, C. E. Ball.  Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen.  Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching.  Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching.  Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey.  Elevator. See Sawdust elevator.  Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine.  Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator.  Explosive compound, T. Varney.  Expl	249,516 249,492 249,546 249,491 249,568 249,491 249,589 249,496 249,496 249,496 249,496 249,496 249,684 249,496 249,686 249,589 249,496 249,589 249,496 249,589 249,496 249,589 249,496 249,589 249,589 249,496 249,589 249,588 249,588 249,588	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway grossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway signal, J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Refrigerator, See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver Rotary engine, D. O. Holman Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide. G. H. Zschech. Saw set, E. Larson. Sawdust elevator, McIntyre & Parish Scale, W. W. Reynolds Seal lock, H. Clarke. Seed and fertilizer dropper, combined, Brill & Emory. Sewing machine, M. Schwalbach (r). Seewing machine, M. Schwalbach (r). Seewing machine, W. W. Wells.	249,505 249,525 249,489 249,652 249,658 249,653 249,578 249,600 249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,723 249,631 249,631 249,642 249,714 249,631 249,649 249,662 249,662 249,664 249,764 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,6554 249,654 249,6554 249,654 249,6554 249,6554 249,6565 249,6564 249,5565 249,6564 249,5565 249,6565 249,6565 249,6565 249,6565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565 249,5565	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric inght, C. E. Ball. Electric machine, dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Exaporator. See Fruitevaporator. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Expelsive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyegkass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyelet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, T. G. Brooks Fence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan. Frierarm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan. Frierare, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan. Frierarm, breech-lo	249,516 249,492 249,564 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,731 249,634 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,684 249,495 249,684 249,495 249,666 249,593	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Kericson. Pump, orce, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coatrack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, F. C. Weir. Railway signal. J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Refrigerator, G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Regulator. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas. Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz. Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide, G. H. Zschech. Saw set, E. Larson. Sawdust elevator, McIntyre & Parish. Scale, W. W. Reynolds. Seal lock, H. Clarke. Seat. See Theater, etc., seat. Seed and fertilizer dropper, combined, Brill & Emory. Seed, preparing cotton, T. Taylor. Sewing machine, W. Wells. Sewing machine, W. Wells. Sewing machine, N. S	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,663 249,514 249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,586 249,711  249,631 249,649 249,729 249,662 249,662 249,664 249,729 249,683 249,739 249,554 249,738 249,483 249,457  249,580 249,689 249,580 249,689 249,580 249,689 249,580 249,580 249,681 249,681 249,683 249,580 249,681 249,683 249,580 249,681 249,683 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580 249,580	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 12,568, 12,4 Wall paper, E. Leissnèr 12,573, 13, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 13, Watch case, H. Willey & Russell Manufacturing Company 8, Cambrics, R. D. Wood & Sons 3, Watch and Machinists' tools, all kinds of, Wiley & Russell Manufacturing Company 48, Watch case, H. W. Huckins & Co. 3, Watch Cotton piece goods, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company 48, Watch piece goods, Langdon Manufacturing Company 48, Watch working tools, certain. Collins Company 8, Watch working tools, certain. Collins Company 8, Watch and hams, cured, W. G. Bell & Co. 3, Watch working tools, certain. Collins Company 8, Watch and hams, cured, W. G. Bell & Co. 3, Watch and hams, cured, W. G. Bell & Co. 3, Watch and hams, cured, W. G. Bell & Co. 3, Watch and hams, cured, W. G. Bell & Co. 3, Watch and hams, cured, W. G. Schwanhäusser 8, Pencils, drawing lead, G. Schwanhäusser 9, Pencils and rubber erasers, G. Schwanhäusser 9, Pencils, drawing lead, G. Schwanhäusser 9, Pencils, lead, E. Faber 9, Watch and Collins Company 8, Watch and Col	608 703 715 715 8493 847 77 572 857 849 857 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 86
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Diager. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine, A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric pad. J. L. Rowe. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining. Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Eragine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Expleit, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. F'ence, T. G. Brooks F'ence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell. Fish dressing machine, M. J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Flushing valve, D. Thompson. Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit evaporator, H. C. Grover. Fruit picker, H. M. Crider. Fruit picker, H. Grered.	249,516 249,492 249,564 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,731 249,634 249,495 249,495 249,495 249,684 249,495 249,684 249,495 249,666 249,593	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, double acting force, H. P. Minot. Pump, force, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hatand coat rack. Railway grossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland. Railway signal, J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerator, G. R. Wipht. Register. See Passenger register. Refrigerator, G. R. Wipht. Register. See Passenger register. Refrigerator, G. R. Wipht. Register. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver. Rotary engine, D. O. Holman. Rowing, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas. Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz. Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide, G. H. Zschech. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide, G. H. Zschech. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord puide. A. Millar. Saw guide, G. H. Zschech. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide, G. H. Zschech. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide. G. H. Zschech. Sash cord puide. A. Millar. Saw guide. G. H. Zschech. Sash cord puide. A. Millar. Seed, preparing cotton, T. Taylor. Seed, preparing cotton, T. Taylor. Seed and fertilizer dropper, com	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,652 249,663 249,571 249,660 249,707 249,469 249,710 249,710 249,711 249,631 249,649 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,663 249,663 249,483 249,479 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,654 249,655 249,704 249,653 249,457 249,653 249,457 249,654 249,654 249,552 249,704 249,552 249,705 249,654 249,552 249,705 249,654 249,552 249,706 249,654 249,552 249,706 249,654 249,552 249,552 249,554 249,552 249,554 249,554 249,555	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 608 703 715 608 832 832 832 832 833 833 834 843 828 844 855 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 838 838
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Doraught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric pad. J. I. Rowe. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. 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Borst Garbage receptacle, V.	249,516 249,492 249,564 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711 249,688 249,731 249,496 249,634 249,495 249,496 249,684 249,496 249,684 249,496 249,593 249,666 249,593 249,666 249,593 249,700 249,693 249,700 249,696 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,700 249,593 249,666 249,513 249,666 249,513 249,666 249,561 249,613 249,613 249,666 249,518 249,666 249,518 249,666 249,518 249,666 249,518 249,666 249,518 249,666 249,518 249,666 249,518 249,667 249,576 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677 249,677	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. 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Bullock.	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,652 249,663 249,514 249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,469 249,710 249,586 249,479 249,689 249,714  249,681 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,663 249,678	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249, Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Window, J. Thompson 249, Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249, Wrench, A. Nelson 249, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,578, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner. 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 25, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner. 25, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner. 25, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner. 25, 12, Watch case, H. Untermeyer 25, 12, Wall paper, E. Leissner. 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25,	608 703 715 607 493 493 477 572 572 570 571 683 684 684 685 686 687 688 686 686 686 686 686 686 686
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine. dynamo, F. Von Hefner-Alteneck. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. 'Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Expleit, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. F'ence, T. G. Brooks F'ence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, bill, C. M. Tyler Firearm, breech-loading, D. B. Duncan Fire extinguisher, automatic, F. Grinnell. Fish dressing machine, M.J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Flushing valve, D. Thompson Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit and berry box. C. W. Weston Fruit evaporator, H. C. Grover. Fruit picker, H. M. Crider. Fume arrester, J. V. Woodhouse Furnaces, preparing, indursting, and solidifying calcareous lining materials for, J. Reese. Galvanicbattery, A. C. Harris. Garbage receptacle, V. Borst Gas scrubber, hot, C. W. Isbell. Generator. See Vinezar generator. Grain binder. L. Miller. Hange. See Eaves trough hanger. Harness overcheck at	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,646 249,491 249,568 249,711  249,688 249,731 249,634 249,496 249,634 249,496 249,666 249,677 249,688 249,700 249,666 249,670 249,666 249,667 249,670 249,684  249,701 249,490 249,666 249,702 249,702 249,522 9,926 249,703 249,677 249,683 249,666 249,663 249,666 249,663 249,666 249,663 249,6656 249,6656 249,6666 249,667 249,6666 249,667 249,6666 249,667 249,6666 249,667 249,6666 249,667 249,6666 249,667 249,6666 249,667 249,6666 249,667 249,6666	Power. See Cylindrical power.  Press. See Hay press.  Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle.  Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B.  Cottrell	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,4652 249,652 249,653 249,571 249,660  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,709 249,710 249,469 249,710 249,479 249,581 249,662 249,662 249,662 249,663 249,678 249,580 249,483 249,483 249,483 249,483 249,483 249,483 249,580 249,691 249,681 249,580 249,571 249,580 249,571 249,580 249,571 249,580 249,571 249,580 249,571 249,582 249,571 249,582	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 608 703 715 608 832 832 832 847 847 832 847 847 832 847 847 847 847 847 847 847 847 847 847
Damper, stovepipe, J. H. Goodfellow. Dead centers, device for overcoming, M. S. Weller Dental bracket, J. D. Clark. Diamond cutting machine, A. Hessels. Diamonds in metallic plates for stone saws, securing, Lucas & Keys. Digger. See Potato digger. Direct acting engine. A. H. Wagner. Door and sash clamp, A. W. Ale. Draught regulator, White & Cornwell. Drier. See Clothes drier. Feed drier. Dropper. See Seed and fertilizer dropper. Dyewood, etc., apparatus for drying spent, H. C. F. Störmer. Eaves trough hanger, N. H. Long. Electric circuits, switch board for, F. Blake. Electric light, C. E. Ball. Electric machine. dynamo, C. P. Jürgensen. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric machine, dynamo, A. Wirsching. Electric pad. J. L. Rowe. Electric wires, metallic lock clip for joining, Shaw & Pumphrey. Elevator. See Sawdust elevator. Engine. See Direct acting engine. Rotary engine. Steam engine. Traction engine. Evaporator. See Fruit evaporator. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, T. Varney. Explosive compound, C. W. Volney. Eyeglass spring, G. W. Phenix. Eyeet, A. Delkescamp. Faucet, self-closing, Boyle & Huber. Feed drier, E. Roat. Fence, T. G. Brooks Fence, barbed, D. Hepp. Fence wire stretcher, E. M. Crandal (r). File, biil, C. M. Tyler. Fish dressing machine, M.J. Palson. Flour, manufacturing, M. Harmon Fluids, apparatus for separating, G. De Laval. Flushing valve, D. Thompson. Frame. See Bedstead frame. Fruit evaporator, H. C. Grover. Fruit picker, H. M. Crider. Frunace. See Coke furnace. Frunaces, preparing, indurating, and solidifying calcareous lining materials for, J. Reese. Galvanicbattery. A. C. Harris. Garbage receptacle, V. Borst. Gas scrubber, hot, C. W. Isbell. Generator. See Vinegar generator. Garbage receptacle, V. Borst. Gas scrubber, hot, C. W. Isbell. Generator. See Vinegar generator. Grain binder. L. Miller. Grain binder. L. Miller. Grain binders, bundle compressor for, L. Miller. Grain binders, bundle compressor for, L. Jones.	249,516 249,492 249,587 249,646 249,491 249,588 249,571 249,638 249,495 249,495 249,496 249,698 249,496 249,698 249,496 249,698 249,496 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,466 249,598 249,611 249,611 249,611 249,611 249,548 249,611 249,548 249,656 249,579 249,675 249,588 249,666 249,771 249,588 249,676 249,588 249,676 249,588 249,676 249,677 249,678	Power. See Cylindrical power. Press. See Hay press. Pressure relief apparatus, automatic, W. Woerle. Printing press sheet delivering apparatus, C. B. Cottrell. Protector. See Boot and shoe upper protector. Pulleys, etc., process of and machine for covering, W. Howard. Pulverizing machine, W. H. Thompson. Pump, L. Bouvier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, J. E. Maynadier. Pump, ore, E. Ericson. Pump or exhausting apparatus, S. L. Fox. Pumps, stop valve for house, J. E. Boyle. Pyroxiline, etc., drying apparatus for treating, J. B. Edson. Rack. See Hafand coat rack. Railway crossing, F. C. Weir. Railway frog, J. A. & A. H. Howland Railway frog, F. C. Weir. Railway signal, J. L. Poalk. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switch, L. C. Weldin. Railway switches, head chair for, W. A. Cooper. Railway wecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railway wrecking frog, J. L. Owens. Railways, snow excavator for, W. Choate. Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer. Refrigerating barrel, Lenz & Sauer. Refrigerator. G. R. Wight. Register. See Passenger register. Regulator. See Draught regulator. Rein supporter for harness, J. Jaeger. Revolver, W. Mason. Rolling mill. D. B. Oliver. Roving, apparatus for practice, J. R. Lomas. Rubber transfer sheets, frame for stretching, G. W. Seitz. Rudders to vessels, attaching, Watson & Durell. Sash cord clamp, C. J. Scheelky. Sash cord guide. A. Millar. Saw guide. G. H. Zschech. Saw set, E. Larson. Saw dust elevator, McIntyre & Parish. Scale, W. W. Reynolds. Seal lock, H. Clarke. Seat. See Theater, etc., seat. Seed and fertilizer dropper, combined, Brill & Emory. Seed, preparing cotton, T. Taylor. Sewing machine, W. Wells. Sewing machine, W. Wells. Sewing machine, Steward & Dimond. Sewing machine, W. W. Wells. Sewing machine, W. W. Wells. Sewing machine, Steward & Dimond. Sewing machine, W. W. Wells. Sewing machine, Steward & Dimond. Sewing machine, W. W. Wells. Sewing machine, W. W. Wells. Sewing machine	249,505  249,525 249,489 249,499 249,652 249,578  249,578  249,578  249,600  249,707 249,469 249,708 249,488 249,662 249,711 249,631 249,642 249,714  249,631 249,642 249,704 249,652 249,704 249,652 249,704 249,653 249,457 249,556 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,654 249,721 249,556 249,556 249,556 249,556 249,557 249,580 249,556	Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin	608 703 715 674 493 493 497 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 757 7

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Sponge holder for slate pencils, Coles & Luck- hurst
Spoon and ladle, L. P. Cottle
Spring See Carriage spring. Eyeglass spring.
Stamp mill. F. L. Presten 249.672
Stand. See Switch stand. Wash stand.
Steam boiler, N. W. Pratt
Steam boiler, sectional, L. W. Chadwick 249,585
Steam engine, compound, Babcock, Wilcox &
Pratt
Steam engine, duplex, G. Aab 249,567
Steam engine lubricators, equalizing trap for, G. H. Edgerly (r) 9,927
Steam motor, S. W. Hudson
Steam or heating air, apparatus for superheating,
S. N. Carvalho
Steering wheels, friction lock for, S. B. Greasen. 249,517
Stocking supporter, J. L. Moore       249,659         Stove, cooking, J. M. Killin       249,636
Stove grate, J. Ringen 249,675
Stove, heating, M. C. Hawley
Stove urn, 11. M. Ryder 249.551
Strainer for liquid vessels, H. C. Alden 249,494
Supporter. See Rein supporter. Stocking sup-
porter.
Swinging chair, P. Johnson
Switch stand, F. C. Weir
Table. See Billiard table. Pool table.
Tank valve, J. E. Boyle 249.577
Telephone, D. H. Fitch 249,605
Telephone circuits, switch board for, G. L. An-
ders       249,445         Telephone system, W. J. Green       249,611
Theater, etc., seat, E. F. Underhill
Thill coupling, I. R. Dunning. 249,599
Tie. See Railway tie.
Tire tightener, T. Dillon 249,595
Tobacco, apparatus for resweating, J. W. Cooke 249.591
Tool handle attachment, J. L. Coleman. Jr 249 588
Tooth, artificial, J. O. Flower
Toy suspension bridge, W. W. Barnes 249,448
Toy trundle, H. T. Hembold
Trace carrier, J. Thomas 249.692
Traction engine, B. S. Benson 249,451
Trestle and scaffold, J. M. Downs 249,508
Tricycles, speed attachment for, Howard & Stall. 249,622
Valve. See Flushing valve. Tank valve.
Valve, F. Grinnell
Valve gear, steam engine, J. H. Eickershoff 249,602
Vapor burner, M. Mahony
Vat. See Milk and cheese vat.
Vegetable and plant cutter and harvester, R.T.
Pettebone
Vehicle gear, G. G. Buckland 249 581 Vehicle, two-wheeled, C. Thomas 249.730
Vessels, self-leveling furniture for, W. D. F.
Jarvis
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute 249,661
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute. 249,661 Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris. 249.615 Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner. 249,531
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris.       249,615         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner.       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris.       249,615         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.       249,519
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris.       249,613         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner.       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.       249,519         Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand.       249,471
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris.       249,615         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner.       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.       249,519         Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand       249,471         Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell       249 687         Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert       249,601
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris.       249,615         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner.       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.       249,519         Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand.       249,471         Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell.       249 687         Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert.       249,601         Washing machine, H. Anderson.       249.569
Vinegar generator, Octers & Stute.         249,661           Woltaic battery, A. C. Harris.         249,615           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,531           Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249,671           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,601           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,569           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.         249,661           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,513           Wagon pack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.         249,519           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249,687           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,601           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,569           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,643
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris.       219,615         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner.       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.       249,519         Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand       249,471         Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell       249,687         Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert       249,601         Washing machine, H. Anderson       249,569         Washing machine, L. A. Blake       249,575         Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott       249,648         Water filter, rain, N. H. Long       249,538
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.         249,661           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,513           Wagon pack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.         249,519           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249,687           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,601           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,569           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,643
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Valaci battery. A. C. Harris.       219,615         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner.       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.       249,519         Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand       249,471         Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell       249,601         Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert       249,601         Washing machine, H. Anderson       249,505         Washing machine, L. A. Blake       249,575         Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott       249,643         Water filter, rain, N. H. Long       249,538         Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.       Franklin         Wheel. See Wind wheel.       249,608
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.         249,661           Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris.         249,615           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,531           Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.         249,463           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249,687           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,569           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,568           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,638           Water filter, rain, N. H. Long         249,538           Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.         Franklin           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,703
Vinegar generator, Octers & Stute.         249,661           Woltaic battery. A. C. Harris.         249,515           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,531           Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.         249,463           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249,687           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,601           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,569           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,643           Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.         Franklin           Franklin         249,608           Wheel, See Wind wheel.         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,703           Windmill, C. F. Willner         249,715
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.         249,661           Voltaic battery. A. C. Harris.         249,615           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,531           Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.         249,463           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249 687           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,501           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,567           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,538           Water filter, rain, N. H. Long         249,538           Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin         249,608           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         249,703           Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,703           Window, J. Thompson         249,697
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute         249,661           Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris         249,615           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,531           Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris         249,471           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249,687           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,569           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,569           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,648           Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.         Franklin           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,703           Windmill, C. F. Willner         249,703           Window, J. Thompson         249,697           Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells         249,493
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.         249,661           Voltaic battery. A. C. Harris.         249,615           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,531           Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.         249,463           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249 687           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,501           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,567           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,575           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,538           Water filter, rain, N. H. Long         249,538           Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin         249,608           Wheel. See Wind wheel.         249,703           Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,703           Window, J. Thompson         249,697
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute         249,661           Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris         219,615           Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner         249,531           Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer         249,463           Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris         249,471           Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand         249,471           Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell         249,667           Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert         249,609           Washing machine, H. Anderson         249,569           Washing machine, L. A. Blake         249,573           Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott         249,638           Water filter, rain, N. H. Long         249,538           Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.         Franklin           Wheel, See Wind wheel.         Wind wheel, S. W. Walker         249,703           Window, J. Thompson         249,671           Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells         249,477           Wrench, A. Nelson         249,477
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Woltaic battery, A. C. Harris.       249,511         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris.       249,471         Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand       249,471         Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell       249,667         Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert       249,608         Washing machine, H. Anderson       249,569         Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott       249,573         Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott       249,538         Water filter, rain, N. H. Long       249,538         Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.       Franklin         Wind wheel, See Wind wheel.       Wind wheel, S. W. Walker       249,608         Windeel, S. W. Walker       249,703         Window, J. Thompson       249,693         Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells       249,493         Wrench, A. Nelson       249,477
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute.       249,661         Voltaic battery. A. C. Harris.       249,515         Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner       249,531         Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer       249,463         Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand       249,471         Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell       249 687         Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert       249,601         Washing machine, H. Anderson       249,573         Washing machine, L. A. Blake       249,573         Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott       249,538         Water filter, rain, N. H. Long       249,538         Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin       249,608         Wheel, See Wind wheel, Wind wheel, S. W. Walker       249,703         Windmill, C. F. Willner       249,715         Window, J. Thompson       249,697         Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells       249,477         DESIGNS.          Carpet, C. Magee       12,572
Vinegar generator, Octers & Stute.   249,661
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute. 249,661 Voltaic battery, A. C. Harris. 249,615 Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner 249,531 Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer 249,463 Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris. 249,463 Wagon vide bar, C. D. Le Grand. 249,471 Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell. 249,687 Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert. 249,601 Washing machine, H. A nderson. 249,569 Washing machine, L. A. Blake. 249,575 Washing machine, L. A. Blake. 249,575 Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott 249,643 Water filter, rain, N. H. Long. 249,538 Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin 249,608 Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249,703 Windmill, C. F. Willner. 249,715 Window, J. Thompson 249,697 Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249,493 Wrench, A. Nelson. 249,477  DESIGNS.  Carpet, C. Magee. 12,572 Cumbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown. 12,568, 12,570 Wall paper, E. Leissner. 12,571
Vinegar generator, Oeters & Stute. 249,661 Voltaic battery. A. C. Harris. 249,615 Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner 249,531 Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer 249,463 Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris. 249,463 Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris. 249,471 Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell. 249,687 Wash stand, commode, W. T. Egbert. 249,601 Washing machine, H. Anderson. 249,569 Washing machine, L. A. Blake. 249,575 Washing machine, L. A. Blake. 249,575 Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott 219,643 Water filter, rain. N. H. Long. 249,538 Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H. Franklin. 249,608 Wheel. See Wind wheel. Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249,703 Windmill, C. F. Willner. 249,715 Window, J. Thompson 249,697 Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249,493 Wrench, A. Nelson 249,477  DESIGNS.  Carpet, C. Magee. 12,572 Umbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown. 12,568, 12,570 Wall paper, E. Leissner. 12,571 Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573
Vinegar generator, Octers & Stute. 249,661  Voltaic battery. A. C. Harris. 249,615  Wagon bed, B. P. Joiner 249,531  Wagon jack, C. C. Farmer 249,463  Wagon running gear, J. W. Harris. 249,519  Wagon, side bar, C. D. Le Grand. 249,471  Wagon, spring board, Stearns & Bidwell. 249,669  Washing machine, H. Anderson. 249,569  Washing machine, H. Anderson. 249,575  Washing machine, L. A. Blake. 249,578  Washing machine, J. F. Lippincott. 249,643  Water filter, rain. N. H. Long. 249,588  Water filtering and cooling apparatus, R. H.  Franklin 249,608  Wheel. See Wind wheel.  Wind wheel, S. W. Walker. 249,703  Windmill, C. F. Willner. 249,715  Window, J. Thompson 249,697  Wire barbing machine, D. G. Wells 249,493  Wrench, A. Nelson 249,477  DESIGNS.  Carpet, C. Magee. 12,572  Umbrella or parasol cover, W. A. Drown. 12,569, 12,570  Wall paper, E. Leissnèr. 12,571  Watch case, H. Untermeyer 12,573, 13,574
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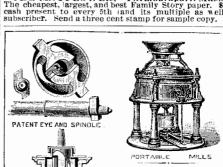
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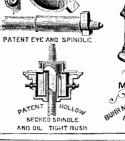
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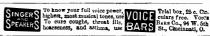
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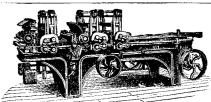
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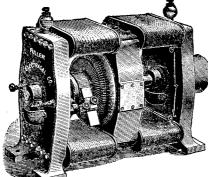
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